FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 2, 1844. [NO. 1426.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY,
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription, or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid stock of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

For the Fall and Winter Trade, consisting of a great variety of French and American Prints; black and blue-black Alpacas and Bombazines; light and fig'd Alpacas; plain and figured Cashmeres; Muslin and Crape-de-Lains; superfine Cloths and Cassimeres; bl'k, blue and steel-mixed Sattinets; green, black and blue Kentucky Jeans; Silk and Valencia Vesting; Brown and Bleached Shirting; Linen and Cotton Diapers; large Plaid and Merino Shawls; Silk and fancy Cotton; Jaconet, Swiss and Book Muslin; Muslin and Lace Edging; black and blue-black Crape; black and fancy col'd Mitts; black and colored Kid Gloves; Misses' ditto; Stocks and Scarfs; Cotton Cashmere and Merino Hose and half Hose; Merino Shirts and Drawers; Silk, Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs; Spools and Patent Thread; Linen Tapes and Bobbins; Pins and best Needles; plain, Straw and Florence braided Bonnets; 12 dozen super Gingham UMBRELLAS; 200 pairs SHOES, some Ladies' and Misses' very fine; Fur and Wool HATS; and a great many other articles in the Dry Goods line too tedious to mention.

Those wishing to purchase, will please call and look at our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we will sell cheaper than the cheapest for Cash.

G. & H. McMILLAN.
Sept. 21, 1844. 25-8w

New Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS.
CHEAP FOR CASH.
WM. G. MATTHEWS,

NORTH EAST corner of Market Square, at Mrs. Shackelford's old stand, is now receiving and opening his

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

—Among which are—

Superfine blue, black, green and steel-mixed Cloths.
Do. Cassimeres, Sattinets, and Kentucky Jeans, (for Pants, new style.)
Do. Silk Velvet, black Satin and other Vestings.
Gentlemen's Scarfs, fine Satin Cravats, and Stocks.
Do. new style Suspenders, Washington and Byron Collars.
A large and handsome assortment of Worsted Goods for Ladies' Dresses, such as black and fig'd Bombazines, black and col'd Alpacas, Crape Sebas[illegible], Chameleon Lustre Cashmere-de-Lains, Crape-de-Lains and Muslin-de-Lains, (latest styles.)
Also, a good assortment of French, English and American Prints, of the latest style and well selected.
Bonnets and Bonnet Ribbons; Cap, Velvet and other Ribbons, assorted colors.
Fringes and Gimps, Silk Buttons, Cords and Tassels for Dresses, Cloak ditto, Ladies' Silk Cravats of all kinds and prices, Silk, Muslin-de-Lain, Nett and Worsted Shawls, some very fine.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's bl'k and col'd Kid Gloves, all kinds.
Do. ditto white and black Silk ditto.
Do. ditto Chene [illegible]'d, Fillet, Cotton and Worsted ditto.
Ladies' Silk, Cotton and Worsted Mitts, of all kinds and sizes.
A variety of fancy and other Goods not mentioned.
For particulars, call soon and see.
Together with HARDWARE and fine FAMILY GROCERIES, such as fine Teas and Coffees, Loaf and Brown Sugars, of the best quality.

—ALSO—

1 cask 4th proof best quality Old French Brandy,
1 do "Scuderia" ditto do Port Wine,
1 do Holland Gin, prime,
1 do old Pale Sherry Wine,
1 do Madeira ditto, prime,
Spanish Cigars, best brands, "Justo Sanz."

As a Cash Store is the place for cheap Goods, you may rely on getting bargains.

Sept. 18, 1844. 25-6w

PRINT WAREHOUSE
IN NEW YORK,

To supply the City and Interior Trade, by the Piece or Package,

REMOVED
From 113 Pearl Street to
41 CEDAR STREET,
NEAR WILLIAM STREET.

LEE & BREWSTER give notice to the Dealers in Dry Goods, that they have removed their Warehouse for Printed Calicoes, Exclusively, from Pearl to 41 Cedar street. By confining their attention to Prints only, L. & B. are enabled to exhibit an assortment far surpassing any ever before offered in America—and to sell at prices as low and Generally lower than houses whose attention is divided among a large variety of articles.

The Stock consists of *several thousands of Patterns and Colorings*, embracing every variety of

American and Foreign Prints

in market—many styles of which are got up exclusively for their own sales, and cannot be had elsewhere, except in second hands.

Dealers in Prints will find it for their interest to examine this Stock before making their purchases—they will have the advantage of learning the lowest market prices—and comparing all the desirable styles of Prints side by side.

Catalogues of Prices, corrected with every variation of the Market, are placed in the hands of buyers.

Sept. 20, 1844. 25-1Ypd

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of WILLIAMS & LUTTERLOH, will please call on the Subscriber and make settlement.

C. LUTTERLOH.
Sept. 17, 1844. 25-3w

SUPERIOR CUTLERY.

A LARGE assortment of Rogers', Wostenholm's, and Crook's Pen and Pocket KNIVES.
Just received by E. J. HALE.
Sept. 21, 1844.

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned have received by the late arrivals, a more extensive STOCK OF GOODS than formerly, comprising such a variety as to suit the country trade.

5000 BUSHELS ALUM SALT,
2000 sacks Liverpool do.
25 hhds. St. Croix and P. R. Sugar,
250 bags Rio, Laguira, and St. Domingo Coffee,
20 bbls. and boxes Loaf & Crushed Sugar,
20 qr. casks Madeira and Malaga Wines,
150 kegs Nails,
10 tons assorted Swedes Iron,
3 do. do. Castings,
100 kegs White Lead,
100 bags Shot,
3000 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Rope,
5 boxes Pine Apple Cheese,
50 boxes Fayetteville Candles,
15 doz Windsor and Cane bottom Chairs,
100 sides Sole Leather,
25 cases Shoes,
25 do. Fur and Wool Hats,
15 do. Whittemore's Cotton Cards,
20 bbls. green Copperas,
5 casks London Porter,
20 boxes Candy,
150 reams Cap, Letter, & Wrapping Paper,

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Madder, Alum, Salts, Starch, Castor and Olive Oil, Spanish Brown, Collins' Axes, Weeding Hoes, Spades, German and blistered Steel, a general assortment of DRUGS AND DYE STUFFS.

ALSO, a general assortment of Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, & Ready made Clothing,

Viz: Frock and Dress Coats, Sacks and Overcoats.

600 yards Ingrain CARPETING, very cheap.

☞ The above Goods will be sold at a small advance for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Sept. 24, 1844. 25tf

HAY MOUNT
HIGH SCHOOL.

THE FALL TERM in this Institution will commence on Tuesday the 9th of October. The terms of Tuition, &c. will be the same as heretofore. The Subscriber having learned that impressions have gone out that he intends leaving the place, hereby gives notice that he expects to remain permanently, and while he hopes for the continued patronage of the Public, he tenders an assurance, that it will be his steady and persevering effort, by a close, and careful, and personal attention to his pupils, to merit the approbation of any who may encourage him. Competent assistance will be provided, so that all the classes, in the variety of studies, shall be faithfully instructed.

S. COLTON, *Principal.*
Sept. 23. 25-2w

CONGRESS WATER!

SEIDLITZ Powders, London Mustard, Black and White Mustard Seed, Mace, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, fresh Salad Oil, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.
Sept. 24.

☞ S. J. H. is the Agent for the sale of Doct. Jayne's Valuable Medicines.

GRAND SCHEMES
FOR OCTOBER!!!
MAMMOTH SCHEME.
$60,000.
RICH AND BRILLIANT LOTTERY.
More Prizes than Blanks.
14-16 DRAWN NOS. OUT OF 78!!!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class F. for 1844, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 19th of October, 1844.

16 Drawn Nos. in each Package of 26 Tickets!

GRAND SCHEME.

1 Grand Capital Prize of $60,000!
1 Grand Prize of 30,000!
1 ditto of 15,000!
1 ditto of 10,000!
1 Prize of $8,000, 1 of $7,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 2,500, 1 of 2,311, 4 Prizes of 2,000, 5 of 1,750, 10 of 1,500, 10 of 1,250, 50 of 1,000, 50 of 500, 50 of 400, 100 of 300, 100 of 250,

Besides Prizes of $200, $150, $100, $80, $70, $60, $50, $40, $25, $20, $15, $12, $10.

Price of Tickets:
Whole Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of packages of	26 wholes		$280 00
Ditto	ditto	26 halves	140 00
Ditto	ditto	26 quarters	70 00
Ditto	ditto	26 eighths	35 00

35,294 DOLLARS.
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 37 for 1844, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, Oct. 26, 1844.

SPLENDID LOTTERY.

$35,294, $11,764, $6,000, $5,000, $3,000, $2,500, 2,361, 50 Prizes of $1,000, 50 of $250, &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of a package of	25 wholes		$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 halves	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 quarters	32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Brilliant Schemes, will be promptly attended to, and as soon as each drawing is over, an account of it will be forwarded to all who order from us. Address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.
Sept. 21, 1844. 25-tdpd

DOMESTIC GOODS.
HALL & JOHNSON

ARE manufacturing at their Beaver Creek Mill—
Heavy 3-4 brown Cotton Shirtings,
" 30 in. do do ditto,
" 4-4 do do Sheetings,
" 32 inch Flax and Cotton, for men's wear,
" 39 inch do do. do do,
Cotton Yarns, No. 5 to 15, Plough Lines, Seine and Wrapping Twine, Cotton Bats.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine these Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Fayetteville, July 17, 1844. 15tf

Job Printing of all kinds,
Neatly executed at this Office.

NEW GOODS.

Just received, a general assortment of Dry Goods, Gymps, Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Cutlery, Fancy Baskets, &c. &c.

☞ Please call and buy cheap for Cash.

ISAAC DODD.
Sept. 25, 1844. 25tf

J. W. BAKER

HAS just received a large and general assortment of

CHAIRS,

(From fine hair seat Mahogany to common Windsor,) selected by himself at some of the best Factories of Philadelphia, New York and Boston, purchased at the lowest prices for Cash, and will be sold as cheap, probably cheaper, than any other in the market.

Also, an assortment of Mahogany Framed and Toilette LOOKING GLASSES, and a very large and general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, which he pledges himself to sell as low as it can be obtained in the market for Cash or good paper.

Sept. 23, 1844. 25-3m

CHEAP BOOKS.

PICTORIAL Bible No. 6, 25 cents; Arrah Neill, James's last Novel, 25; Rose Tistleton, 12½; Alice Copley, 12½; White Wing, 12½; Tom Burke, complete, 12½; Woman's Wilfulness, 12½; The Jew, 12½; The Mirror Library, in Nos. up to the 30th No. containing the most beautiful works in prose and poetry, at 12½ and 25 cents a No.

Just received. E. J. HALE.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

THE Subscribers, Agents of the N. YORK CONTRIBUTIONSHIP INSURANCE COMPANY, in the City of New York, are prepared to take risks in town or in the country. Applications from the country, in writing, postage paid, will be promptly attended to.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.
March 1, 1844. 97-1Y

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their FALL AND WINTER STOCK of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
SADDLERY &c. &c.

Also, Fine Foreign Liquors & Wines.

All of which they will dispose of LOW, for Cash, on time to punctual customers, or in exchange for all kinds of Country Produce.

STUART & McGARY.
Sept. 17, 1844. 24-3m

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

A FRESH SUPPLY just received, and for sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.
Sept. 18, 1844.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having taken the agency for the sale of THE FARMER'S AND PLANTER'S ALMANAC, for the year 1845, published by Blum & Son, has on hand a full supply, and will be pleased to fill the Town and Country demand. Price $6 per gross, 60 cts. per dozen. Terms cash. Orders, post paid, enclosing the money, will receive prompt attention.

C. LUTTERLOH.
Sept. 9, 1844. 23-tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.

GARDNER & McKETHAN,
CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine their Work [illegible] which have been reduced to suit the times.

We warrant our work, as usual, for one year.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.

FAYETTEVILLE, June 25, 1844.

BALTIMORE
China, Glass and Queensware
STORE.

JAMES H. MARSTON, No. 41 South Charles street, (sign of the large Pitcher,) has constantly on hand a full stock of the following articles direct from the manufacturers:—

Edged Plates, Twifflers, Muffins, Dishes, &c.
Painted Teas, Teapots, Sugars and Creams.
Printed Plates, Twifflers, Muffins.
Blue Figured China Tea Sets.
Ditto ditto Toilet Sets and Pitchers.
Blue and White Granite Table Sets.

DRUGGISTS' GLASS.

Prescription Vials, all sizes; common do. ½ to 8 oz.
Castor Oil Bottles, ½ pint to quarts.
Fluted Prescriptions, ½ to 8 ounces.
Ink Bottles, 1 to 8 ounces.
Peppermints, Godfreys, Turlingtons, &c. &c.
Fancy Colognes, Packing Bottles.

APOTHECARIES' FURNITURE.

Tinctures, half ounce to two gallon.
Sal Mouths, ditto.
Breast Pins, Nipple Shells, Nursing Bottles.
Specie and Candy Jars, quarts to 2 gallon.
Astral Chimneys, small ditto for Mantel Lamps.
Carrs, Greenough and Gold's Camphine Chimneys.

Pressed, Plain and Cut Glassware.

4, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 flute half pint Tumblers.
Best flint Tumblers, half and one-third pints.
Quart and Pint.
Green half pint and pint do. for preserving.
Light do. do. white do.
Cut Glass Dishes, all sizes.
Ditto Wines, Tumblers and Decanters.
Ditto and Plain Solar Shades.
Ditto ditto Astral ditto.

W[illegible] GLA[illegible].

2,500 boxes 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 12 by 18, Delaware, Franklin, Fulton, &c., a full assortment of all sizes.

WHITE LEAD.

500 kegs White Lead, pure No. 1 and extra, from the Boston Lead Company, warranted to be a first rate article, in kegs of 100, 50 and 25 pounds each.

All of which are offered upon as good terms as they can be obtained in Philadelphia, New York or Boston. Packing warranted to any part of the country.

Baltimore, Sept. 2, 1844. 23-5wpd

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Fall supply of GOODS, which he offers cheap for Cash, Country Produce, or to punctual customers on time.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, Sept. 18, 1844. 24-3w

WANTED.

500 BUSHELS of ASHES, immediately, for which a fair price will be paid.

W. McL. McKAY.
March 5, 1844. 96-tf

Just Received and for Sale,

THOMASTOWN LIME; Plaster Paris; Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 3; Cheese in boxes, a superior article; 100 kegs pure extra and No. 1 White Lead.

B. ROSE.
Sept. 18, 1843. 72tf

HEAD QUARTERS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

33d Regiment North Carolina Militia.

THE Officers of the 33d Regiment of North Carolina Militia, are hereby ordered to appear at the Court House in Fayetteville on Thursday the 17th October next, at 10 o'clock A. M., armed and equipped as the law directs, and to have their respective Companies on Friday the 18th October, at the same place, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Col. Commandant.

ELIJAH FULLER, *Adjutant.*

Carolinian will copy until day of Parade.

$15 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 1st of August last, a negro boy named CALVIN, about 6 feet high, dark complected, knock-kneed, with a scar near his forehead, or in the edge of his hair. It is believed he is making his way to Wilmington. The above reward will be paid if secured in any jail or delivered to me. Any information concerning him, sent to Covington P. O., Richmond county, will be thankfully received.

THOMAS ROPER.
September 6, 1844. 24-3w

A. J. BATTLE.] [H. M. BISHOP.

BATTLE & BISHOP,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Receiving and Forwarding Agents,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

19-3m

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

ON the 5th of October next, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Market House in Fayetteville, the Property conveyed by a Deed of Trust made by David Anderson to John W. Huske, consisting of the Grist Mill and Lot adjoining, and Dwelling House and Lot situated near the Masonic Lodge.

By order of the Commissioners appointed by the Court of Equity. Terms at sale.

S. W. TILLINGHAST, *Auct'r.*
Fayetteville, August 20, 1844. 20ts

FIRE INSURANCE.
The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company

ARE prepared to take risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and on Dwellings in the country, at rates as favorable as any good Company.

Correct descriptions of the Property, accompanying the applications, and certified by persons known to the Agents, will, when post paid, meet with prompt attention.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.
October 2, 1843. 74-1Y

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*
February 10, 1842. 44-tf

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from my Plantation, near Bennettsville, Marlborough District, S. C., on the 21st of October last, my Negro Fellow FRANK. He is 35 years of age, black, about 5 feet 10 inches high, stout built, has bushy hair, but little beard, except on the lips and tip of the chin, and has a notable scar above his forehead, in the edge of his hair, an inch or two in length. He walks softly with his face up, as though he was looking for an object far off, and is apt to turn his face from you when he laughs. He is a fine field hand, and can do coarse carpenter's work or stock ploughs.

Frank is affected with Abolitionism, and it is likely that he has obtained a forged free pass, changed his name, and is passing as a free fellow.

Any person who will arrest Frank, and lodge him in any safe Jail so that I get him, or deliver him to me at my residence, shall receive the above reward.

CAMPBELL STUBBS.
July 26, 1844. 17tf

FOR SALE.

30[illegible] [illegible]ELS COMMON OATS,
[illegible] bushels Riffle ditto,
Prime Laguira and Java Coffee.
J. HUSKE & S[illegible]

Feb'y 20, 1844.

State [illegible] North Car[illegible]ina,
CUMBE[illegible]D COUNTY.—*In Equity.*
Mar[illegible] Smith *vs.* John Smith *et al.*
[illegible]TION FOR PARTITION.

I[illegible] to the satisfaction of the Court, that David Smith, one of the Defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for the said David Smith personally to be and appear before the [illegible] of the Court of Equity to be held for the Co[illegible] Cumberland, at the Court House in the town [illegible] Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to the Petition of complainant, or the same will be taken as confessed, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Arch'd A. T. Smith, Clerk and Master in Equity, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1844.

[22-6w] ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, *C. M. E.*

Blanks for sale at this Office.

STRAYED OFF

FROM the Subscriber's Lot, (3 miles from Town, on the Raleigh Road,) on Saturday night last, a large grey HORSE, in good order, with slight marks from the collar. Said Horse was raised by Nelson Harris of Montgomery county, and has most likely gone in that direction. Any person taking him up, and sending the Subscriber word, will be suitably rewarded.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Fayetteville, July 10, 1844. 16-tf

FIRE INSURANCE.
GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.
Capital, One Million of Dollars.

THE above Company will take risks on Goods or Buildings, in any part of North Carolina, at as low rates of premium as any other good Company. They will also take risks on Goods shipped to any part of the United States.

STARK & PEARCE, *Agents.*
Fayetteville, Dec. 5, 1843. 77-tf

AGENCY
For the sale of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.

HAVING located myself in Wilmington for the purpose of selling TIMBER, LUMBER, TURPENTINE, TAR, &c., I would say to the public, that nothing shall be wanting on my part to the giving of entire satisfaction. I take this opportunity of acknowledging my obligations to those who have patronized me, and hope to share a portion of the business of the public generally.

STEWART PIPKIN.
Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 24, 1844. 97-1Y

Received per Henrietta,

5 BBLS. No. 1 MACKEREL, superior quality, for sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
April 17, 1844. 3tf

TO THE PEOPLE
OF NORTH CAROLINA.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The Whig Central Committee feel it their duty to call your attention to a very remarkable document, which appeared in the Semi-weekly Globe of September the 2d. It bears the form of a Report or Address to the "Democratic State Central Committee of North Carolina," and is ushered to the notice of the public by that body, in a prefatory statement, containing a brief account of the birth and services of James K. Polk, and a lofty eulogy upon the distinguished reputation and talents of the Hon. William H. Haywood, the author of the Report, with special reference to his qualities as a "*truthful, patient* and *accurate* investigator of facts and evidence." This gentleman, whilst he seems to concur in the applause bestowed upon Mr. Polk, interposes a modest disclaimer of the particular merits imputed to himself, and addresses himself to the performance of what he calls his "*pious task*," with an ingenuity and special pleading so characteristic of one who has a professional retainer, as proves that he did not consider himself employed by the Committee so much to ascertain the truth, as to support a cause to which none probably is more aware, than himself, that truth is not always the best friend.

Both he and the Committee affect to be moved with horror and indignation at what they consider a charge of Toryism, wantonly brought forward by the Whigs against Ezekiel Polk, the grandfather of the Democratic Candidate for the Presidency. Now these gentlemen surely knew, and certainly could not have forgotten, that the Whigs did not first move in this matter. They knew, and must have remembered, that the first allusions made to the political character of Ezekiel Polk, came from themselves. That Gen. Saunders represented James K. Polk as the descendant of a signer of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, and that by him and by the Democratic Press, support was claimed for him on account of the Revolutionary services of his ancestors. It was in reply to these statements, and in refutation of these claims, that the Whigs felt themselves both justified and bound to bring the truth, in relation to this matter, before the public. And we ask you, Fellow-citizens, if in this they were not right? If a descent from a signer of the Mecklenburg Declaration, constitutes a claim upon the American public, then the *want* of such descent nullifies that claim; and if Mr. Polk may justly demand consideration and confidence, because his ancestor faithfully served his country during the War of the Revolution: then, to shew that his ancestor took part with the enemies of his country, or in a question between his property and that country, preferred the former to the latter—that he was either a Tory, or an indifferent supporter of the Revolution, while he bore a commission in the army embodied for its support—surely, to shew these, or either of these, is not only a fair, but a just and conclusive answer to this demand. This the Whigs have undertaken to do. They did not *wantonly* bring forward the subject of Ezekiel Polk's character. That character was first made an issue before the American public by the supporters of James K. Polk, and now when they find their pretensions disproved, and feel that they have put forward a topic before the people which recoils upon themselves, it is with a very poor grace they attempt to escape the just consequences of their own mistake, by canting about a "calumnious charge, the offspring of the demon spirit of party." It is with a very poor grace indeed, when we remember that these very men, four years ago, racked their inventions for every "false and calumnious charge" by which they hoped to destroy the peace and blast the character of the virtuous and patriotic Harrison; and when now, the "demon spirit of *their* Party" rests not day nor night, in malignant efforts to blacken the bright and glorious reputation of the great leader of the Whig party, and who, if their power were equal to their venom, would forever blot the name of Clay from the bright roll of American worthies in which it shines with a lustre second only to that of Washington. For such a party to complain of falsehood a[n]d calumny, is an insult t[o t]he public intelligence. [illegible] false professions and [illegible]nnious charges, they fi[illegible] obtained power. By t[illegible] they maintained themselves in it, and on these alo[illegible], do they now rely in the attempt to recover what the indignation of the people wrested [fr]om them in 1840. Deprived of these, [illegible] would stand in the present contest, unarmed and impotent.

The writer of the Report [and] the Committee who published it, seem to consid[illegible] [illegible]ryism of Ezekiel Poll[illegible] a charge upon Nor[illegible]na and the Polk fami[illegible]. Surely, these gen[illegible] [c]annot believe what their [illegible] has induced t[illegible]timate. God forbid that th[illegible] [c]haracter of [illegible]rolina, or of the Polk family, [illegible]ld be i[illegible] with *Ezekiel Polk*, or *James I*[illegible] North Carolina during the Revolu[illegible] other States, amongst a glorious band o[illegible] [so]me unworthy sons. But this detracts [illegible] [e]xcellence. Even the sun, himself, has spo[illegible] [th]ey dim not his brightness. The "*Polk famil*[illegible] [w]as a noble band of patriotic Whigs, and the [illegible]s of *Thomas Polk*, the elder, the master spirit [illegible] [th]e Mecklenburg movement, and of his sons, [Th]*omas*, and *William*, and *Charles*, all of whom fought gallantly for their country—one falling in battle, and another bearing to his grave more than one glorious scar, the evidence at once of his devotion and his valour—these names shed a glory upon the family which cannot be obscured by the misdeeds of their collateral relative, *Ezekiel Polk*.

Bear in mind then, Fellow-Citizens, that the matter in question involves the character neither of North Carolina, nor of the Polk family. It is merely an inquiry into the Revolutionary conduct of Ezekiel Polk, and that inquiry instituted, not at the instance of the Whig Party, but rendered necessary by two assertions put forward by the Democratic Party, viz: that James K. Polk was a descendant of a signer of the Mecklenburg Declaration. Secondly, that his Grandfather was a distinguished Whig of the Revolution. The first assertion was denied by the Whigs. Has it been supported? So far from it, it is now admitted in the very address which we are noticing, that there were no signers of that Declaration. Was he one of the Delegates by whom the Declaration was made? It is evident that he was not. In the spring of 1775, Thomas Polk, the elder, then Colonel of Mecklenburg County, "issued an order to each Captain's Company in the County to elect two persons" as delegates. At that time, Ezekiel Polk was not a citizen of North Carolina. He then resided in South Carolina, from which he removed to Mecklenburg in 1778. (See Statement of John Smith and Thomas Gribble published and referred to in Mr. Haywood's address.) It is not to be believed that any Captain's Company in Mecklenburg, would have chosen a man who resided in another Colony to represent and bind them. In 1830, the General Assembly of this State appointed a Committee to examine and arrange for publication all documents relating to the Mecklenburg Declaration. They made a Report, submitting among other things, a copy, preceded by a list of "the names of the Delegates present," consisting of thirty-six, and the name of Ezekiel Polk is not among them.—(See Pamphlet published by the Governor under authority of the General Assembly page 11.)—This Committee consisted of Thomas G. Polk, Chairman, John Bragg, Evan Alexander, Louis D. Henry and Alex. McNeill. Now, it was the duty of these gentlemen to discover and record the name of every person who took part in those glorious proceedings, and especially to preserve the names of the Delegates. Do you doubt that that duty was faithfully performed? Mr. Henry, the Chairman of the present Democratic Central Committee, was a member of that Committee and signed the Report. Thos. G. Polk, the Chairman, was a grand nephew of Ezekiel Polk, and his father, William Polk, was then living. Now, if Ezekiel Polk was a Delegate, it was the duty of these two gentlemen to ascertain and report it, and one of them must have been desirous from his connection by blood with Ezekiel Polk, to insert his name if it could be done with truth; and William Polk, then living, could have given information of the fact, if by any mistake or oversight his name had been omitted in the written documents. These two considerations, viz: that Polk was not an inhabitant of Mecklenburg, and that his name was not reported to the General Assembly, must by every fair mind be deemed conclusive against the claim now set up for him. He was then neither a signer nor a Delegate.

But we are told that he "took a lead." Well what is meant by this? He could not have voted in choosing Delegates, nor in accepting the Declaration, for he was not a citizen of the county. If he was present, what pretence could a Citizen of South Carolina have had to interfere in the Mecklenburg proceedings? Such interference would have been the height of presumption, and would no doubt have been resented as such by the members of the meeting. As to their first assertion then, it appears that he was neither a Delegate nor Signer—that he was a non-resident, neither represented nor capable of being represented in that meeting, and all that he did results in the indefinite claim that, in some way or other, (*how*, totally unexplained) he "*took a lead*."

We now come to the second assertion made by the Democratic party, that James K. Polk has claims on the score of the faithful services of his Grand-father as a soldier of the Revolution. In answer to this assertion, the Whig Press has stated that Ezekiel Polk, so far from having furnished his descendant any claims on that score, was A TORY, and has furnished numerous Certificates, strongly tending to establish that fact. Mr. Haywood's address denies this charge, considers it calumnious and unjust, and supports the denial by a number of certificates. We do not propose to enter into a particular investigation of these certificates, to point out by an examination of their language the evident marks of their having been prepared for the signers, and made to assume the character of arguments, rather than the statements of witnesses.* This examination would be tedious, and is deemed to be useless. The question between our adversaries and ourselves may be disposed of upon admitted facts. It is conceded then, that Ezekiel Polk had a commission as second Captain in the South Carolina Revolutionary force, and that in 1780, when *Cornwallis* overran the Southern country "HE TOOK A BRITISH PROTECTION *in order to save his property*." This will appear by the statements of six of the witnesses produced by Mr. Haywood in his defence: viz. Geo. Oliver, Reuben Hood, George Alexander, Daniel Alexander, John Smith and Thomas Gribble. Now what was necessarily involved in "taking a British protection?" As to this, the address gives the People no information. On the contrary, '*taking a British protection*' is treated as if it was merely receiving a paper from the British Commander directing British soldiers not to molest the Whig who had it; for the address says—"*Tories* did not require protection, but *Whigs*." "None needed the British Commander's protection, after they had been vanquished, except the *Whigs* he had conquered." Now this was intended to conceal the true character of the transaction, and to make the public believe that *protections* were given to Revolutionary Whigs, *as Whigs*. Yet the writer of this address is too well informed not to know the contrary, and indeed, Lord *Cornwallis* would have been the veriest of simpletons, if he had granted protections to the avowed enemies of the King. It is true, as the address says, that none *needed* protections except Whigs. But how were they *obtained?* The writer of the address well knows, they were obtained by renouncing the character of Whigs—by submitting to the British commander as *British subjects*, and by taking a test oath of allegiance to the King; and so the protection was given to those only, who having been in arms for their country, or avowed Whigs, abandoned her cause, laid down their arms, and declared themselves true subjects of the King. This is abundantly proved by the history and documents of that period. And, therefore, when Lord *Cornwallis*, having granted *protection* to some militia-men afterwards captured them at Camden, they were executed as traitors taken in arms; and not treated as prisoners of war. By his Proclamation, he directed the Estate, both real and personal, to be sequestered, of all the inhabitants "who were actually in arms, or who had abandoned their plantations to join or support the army, and of all those who by an open avowal of what he termed rebellious principles should manifest their perseverance in opposing the re-establishing of Royal authority." (See Marshall's Life of Washington, Vol. 4. chap. 7.) And the historian informs us, that these measures were taken "to break the spirit of Independence." (See also 7th Vol. of Washington's writings p. 556 *et seq.*)

In order, therefore, to obtain and preserve the benefit of his "protection," it was necessary for Ezekiel Polk to submit to the authority of *Co*[illegible], professing himself "a British subject"—to remain at home on his plantation, to abstain from joining or supporting the armies of his country, and not to express opinions adverse to the restoration of the Royal authority. All this he did—he an officer holding a commission in the service, and having taken an oath of allegiance to his native country—and, in so doing, he gave effect, as far as his presence and example would go, to every measure adopted by the British Commander "to break the spirit," as the historian says, "of INDEPENDENCE."

And what was the motive which urged him to take this course? Was he overpowered by force—compelled by the fear of instant death to dissemble, and *seem* to be a traitor? Not so—had that been the case, he would have been entitled to other and more favorable judgment than we are disposed now to pass upon him. The law of the country, in accordance with common sense, holds that if a citizen fall under the power of traitors, and to save his life from immediate and imminent danger, takes part with them, he is not guilty of Treason, if he make his escape or return to the service of his country at the first opportunity he has. But no less reason will avail him for defection from his duty. Now what excuse had Ezekiel Polk, for *his* submission to British authority, and recognition of the sovereignty of the King. By the testimony of all the witnesses produced for him, his life was in no danger, he was not a prisoner, nor in any way in the power of *Cornwallis*, but *voluntarily went to Cornwallis's head quarters, at Charlotte, and made his submission, merely to save his property.*

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* Indeed there is reason to think some of these certificates were not only prepared, but SIGNED also for those whose names are appended to them. We are warranted in thinking this *may* be the case in several instances, because it is certainly so in one. Susan Alexander, whose certificate figures in Mr. Haywood's Address, has published a declaration that *she never gave that Certificate.*

George Oliver says, he was forced "to take protection or leave his property to the ravages of the Tories."

Reuben Hood says, he was forced in order to save his property, to take protection, and to the same purpose say George Alexander, Daniel Alexander, John Smith, &c. (See their statements in Mr. Haywood's address.)

It is manifest then, that he *voluntarily* took protection as a British subject, in order to save *his property*. It is true Daniel Alexander says, "he had many slaves with a good deal of other property"—but that makes no difference. The poor man might do to preserve his little, what the rich man might do to keep his wealth. Neither could lose more than his *all*, and the rich officer when he took arms for his country, had agreed to surrender all, if needful, for his country's good.

Let the matter be sifted as it may; let the Democratic Committee spread over it what mantle of charity their 'piety' may furnish, and after their task is fully done, the simple fact remains, that Ezekiel Polk preferred his money to his country, and could not follow the path of duty, when it demanded the surrender, or even the hazard of all he had.

Was this the conduct of a true friend—a bold friend—a steadfast friend of his Country's freedom? What would have been said, had Gen. Washington taken protection, to save his estate on the Potomac? What American heart but feels the supposition to involve an insult, on that greatest and best of Americans. What would have been the opinion and conduct of Washington under like circumstances? A fact during the War of the Revolution furnishes a full reply. When his overseer wrote him, that the British required from his Estate a supply of provisions, under a threat of burning his house and property, the reply of the noble Patriot was—"*Let them burn.*" Yet though his station was more exalted, his obligations of duty were the same with those of Captain Ezekiel Polk. But leaving the case of the Commander in Chief, does any one believe that Col. William Polk, or Charles, or Thomas Polk, his brothers, or old Thomas Polk, their father, could either of them have been compelled to take protection as a British subject? Could any thing have reconciled them to such a degradation? Not the fear of instant death probably, and, certainly, not the loss of property.* No! When these men embarked in the cause of their country, in the times which tried men's souls, they first sat down and counted the cost. They went into the conflict, resolved on death or victory, and on the miserable pittance of property which might be at stake, cast not a thought away. O, how different, the conduct and feelings of Ezekiel Polk! While his property was secure, and *Cornwallis* at a distance, none more devoted to the cause than he, but when *Cornwallis* came, when his estate was to be sequestered, he bent the knee, he took protection, and was, or meanly seemed to be, a bribed subject.

To consider this conduct as Toryism, Mr. Haywood thinks the judgment merely of *modern* Whigs, but the certificates published by him, as well as those published by the Whig Press, shew that the same opinion of his conduct was formed by Revolutionary Whigs. *Andrew Elliott* swears that the one opinion of that day was that "Ezekiel Polk was a Tory, and was in heart and deed an enemy to his Country." *William McCoard* and *Nathan Orr* swear that they always "heard him branded with being a Tory during the Revolution."

John Brown swears, that he learnt from the Old Soldiers that Ezekiel Polk was a Tory, and that he took British protection, and that all the people considered his taking protection as rank Toryism as if he had been fighting against the country.

Dan Alexander swears, that 'he has repeatedly heard his father relate to himself and others, that he was one of the men that took Ezekiel Polk to Guilford as a Tory prisoner, and that when his brother, Col. Thomas Polk, knew he was there, he said,—'damn him, I do not want to see him, put him with the other Tories.' And Thomas Alexander swears, that he was one of Ezekiel Polk's company—that when Lord Cornwallis erected his head quarters in Charlotte, 'Ezekiel Polk went in and took British protection—and that one Jack Barnett having learned that Polk had gone to Charlotte to avail himself of British protection, determined to way-lay him as he returned and kill him.' And this witness further swears, that he was in the war and personally knew these facts to be true.' (See these affidavits regularly sworn to in the Appendix hereto.')

And even Mr. Haywood's witness, *Daniel Alexander* states, that, 'some Whigs' were 'so exceedingly zealous as to consider the act of taking protection (by Ezekiel Polk) as traitorous,' and he also remembers Ezekiel Polk came into the camp with Jack Barnett, and it was said Barnett had taken him prisoner, but Mr. Alexander considered it a joke—a very singular joke by the way—and he also remembers that after the War, 'objections were made to his being Sheriff on account of his having taken British protection.' It seems then, that so far from the Whigs of the present day being singular in deeming Ezekiel Polk's conduct equivalent to toryism, that opinion harmonizes remarkably with their brother Whigs of the Revolution. Indeed what other opinion could be formed? What but party could deem such an act otherwise than highly discreditable, which though mercy might forgive, justice must pronounce a crime? It is useless to prolong discussion on the subject. It may be brought to a very simple test.—It depends upon the nature of that allegiance, which a citizen owes to his country and a soldier to his standard. Suppose that when Ezekiel Polk was called upon to take the oath of allegiance to his country, he had proposed to swear that he would be faithful to her, and serve faithfully under her standard at all hazards, except the loss of his property; but that when that was in danger, he might go over to the enemy and take a British protection, and act while the danger lasted as a British subject? Would such an oath have been received? Would not the exception be considered as a timely [illegible] of future treason? Would not a [illegible] man have felt insulted, if such an oath had been offered to him? Yet, this exception [illegible] the very conduct which Ezekiel Polk pursued. If he was right so to *act*, it could not be wrong to [illegible] when he took the oath, that he [illegible] so act. And if every man feels, as feel he must, that such a qualification upon an oath of allegiance would be disgraceful to the country and disgraceful to the citizen, it could only be because the conduct was discreditable and traitorous. [illegible] *ism*, but *treason* to the country [illegible] Revolution? Hence, the difference [illegible] passed upon his conduct by the Whigs and the Democrats, depends on the difference between those parties respectively, in their notions of allegiance. The latter hold, (if Mr. H. correctly expounds their doctrine) a tacit exception in that allegiance, by which a citizen is allowed to leave his country, and a soldier his standard, when this is necessary to save his *property*." We hold the oblig[illegible]

in its requirements, and that the citizen and soldier is bound to adhere to his country, though he should thereby lose all that he has. Hence *they* justify, and *we* condemn Ezekiel Polk. Let the Freemen and Patriots of North Carolina determine which is right. To them, we cheerfully submit the question.

To discredit the charge of Toryism alleged against Ezekiel Polk, Mr. Haywood offers two arguments, which may be shortly disposed of. The first is this: He publishes Ezekiel Polk's commission as second captain in the Regiment of Rangers, dated 18th June, 1775, and states that his company formed a part of Col. Thompson's Regiment which received the thanks of Congress in July, 1776; and urges the commission and the vote of thanks as full evidence, that Ezekiel Polk was not a Tory! Whether his company indeed formed a part of Col. T's. Regiment we know not, but it required the talents of such a "truthful, patient and accurate investigator of facts and evidence," as Mr. Haywood is publicly certified to be, to discover how a certificate and vote of 1775 and 1776 can prove that Ezekiel Polk was not a Tory in 1780. We, in common with ordinary mortals, had supposed that evidence could only inform us of what was either past or present, and that to determine the future, belonged to prophecy. Perhaps the Democratic Committee may understand the argument, which is this: Ezekiel Polk had a commission in '75, and a vote of thanks in '76—therefore, he could not have been a Tory afterwards. Should any descendant of Benedict Arnold desire to remove the stain of treason from the memory of his ancestor, let him apply to this "accurate investigator of facts and evidence." It has heretofore been supposed that, in the early part of the Revolutionary war, he fought with bravery and devotion, on his country's side, and that in the year 1775, (the very year of Ezekiel Polk's Commission,) he gallantly led two divisions of American troops through a howling wilderness to the walls of Quebec. And yet, it has been supposed, and history has also recorded, that in 1780, (the very year that Ezekiel Polk took protection) he became a Traitor, and sought to betray his country to her enemies. No one has supposed heretofore, that there was any inconsistency in the two parts of this statement; but in Mr. Haywood's hands, *Arnold's* fame will be vindicated at once. *Arnold*, he would say, fought bravely for his country in 1775—Traitors do not usually fight for their country, and therefore, history is mistaken in recording him a Traitor in 1780. After all, perhaps the force of such reasoning to plain men will not be very apparent, until Mr. Haywood or the Committee shall establish this proposition, that one cannot become, at one time, what he was not at another, and transfer the doctrine of final perseverance from Religion to Politics.

Mr. Haywood's second argument is this: That after Ezekiel Polk had gone in to Cornwallis, and taken a British protection, he was appointed by the Legislature of North Carolina a Colonel in their service, and therefore, he could not have been then suspected of Toryism. It is unnecessary to consider the force of the conclusion, until the fact is established from which it is drawn. Mr. Haywood furnishes no evidence of this fact. He says it is admitted:—Where, and by whom admitted? *We* do not admit it—*we* know of no evidence to establish it, and it is easily capable of proof, if true. Let Mr. Haywood produce the proof, that *after* Ezekiel Polk took a British protection, he was appointed by the General Assembly, a Colonel in their service. Until this is proved, it is idle to inquire what inference should be drawn from it.

In conclusion Fellow-Citizens, we submit that the Revolutionary character and services of Ezekiel Polk were first brought forward by the Democratic Party as grounds upon which they claim support for his grand-son—that the Whigs instituted an inquiry into the nature of these services, and have produced a body of evidence given *under oath*, shewing beyond reasonable controversy, that he was a Tory, by those who had the best opportunity of knowing the truth—that he voluntarily went in to *Cornwallis* under no personal restraint—when in no danger of life—and took a protection from him, merely to save his property from loss or sequestration. And, they have called upon you to say whether his descendant has any claims upon his country, in consequence of this conduct of his ancestor. In answer to this, our opponents have brought forward Certificates, *not upon oath*, which, denying that Ezekiel Polk was regarded as a Tory, admit the fact that he took a British protection under the circumstances we have stated, and then complain, that we have assailed the character of the dead. Is the complaint well founded? What they asserted in favor of Ezekiel Polk was either to the purpose in this canvass, or it was not. If it was to the purpose, were we to permit the People to be imposed upon by unfounded assertions of merits which did not exist? Were we bound to submit in silence, when an attempt was made to adorn a Tory of the Revolution with the honors due only to a consistent Patriot and Soldier, and to invoke for his descendant that support for the first office in the Nation, which he cannot claim for any merits of his own? On the contrary were we not bound to place the truth before you, so far as we were able to ascertain it, and leave James K. Polk to stand before you without the glory of a Revolutionary ancestry which he did not possess, and to succeed or fail, according to his own character and services? But if this matter was not material—if it is a matter of no consequence whether James K. Polk claims his descent from a Patriot or Tory of the Revolution, why was it brought forward at all? Why did Gen. Saunders sound the praises of his ancestors, and why did the Democratic Press echo these praises to the nation? But we do not admit this matter to be immaterial. Certainly, James K. Polk ought to be visited with no punishment for the misdeeds of his ancestors, but surely when he stands before the Country, claiming the first office in her gift, it is an important inquiry, how did his ancestor behave in that Revolution which established our Independence? And what American, who truly values the reputation of his country, would not feel degraded at seeing its Chief Magistracy filled by one, in whose veins flows the blood of a Tory—of a Tory not upon principle—not because he thought the mother country right, and the colonies wrong, but a Tory upon calculation—who, holding a Commission of trust in the service of his country, and having sworn devotion to her cause, *voluntarily* took a protection from her enemy as a British subject, in order to save his property—who, when put to choose between his wealth and his country, forgot the honor of a soldier, and the duty of a citizen, and bartered the success of that country's [illegible] highest evidence of [illegible] proper, and more patri[illegible] [illegible] in inferior trusts, that he is equally free from the old leaven of his ancestor, and that he has no [illegible] against the Patriots of the Revolution. What evidence has Mr. Polk furnished on this subject? [illegible] is demanded? He has but three positive [illegible] First, that he is in favor of [illegible] annexation of Texas [illegible] People of [illegible] the State, that they [illegible] been prevailed upon to trust him [illegible] sures is he in favor of? [illegible] He is against a Bank [illegible]

But how has Mr. Polk shewn himself affected towords the Soldiers of the Revolution—has he shewn that if his Grandfather's attachments were wrong or doubtful, his own are certainly right? Quite the contrary, for while in Congress, he voted against every bill for the relief of the old Soldiers and their wives and Children. Why, unless his hereditary sympathies were with the Tories and not with the Whigs of the Revolution?

People of North Carolina! Can there be a question between Henry Clay and Jas. K. Polk for the first office in the world? Henry Clay, beyond question, the first Statesman of our age and country—of the purest and most patriotic devotion to the interest of the whole Union—whose opinions have been and are avowed with perfect frankness, and for whom support is asked upon the very same grounds from Maine to Louisiana—whose services for the third of a century are interwoven with the history of the nation, and whose name commands respect in every quarter of the world. James K. Polk, a man of yesterday—not thought of by his own party for the Presidential office, until thrust upon them by the intrigues of a faction at Baltimore—a man who is neither a Statesman nor an Orator, nor so far as we have any evidence, a Patriot—disgraced as the presiding Officer of the House of Representatives—rejected by the People of his own State as their Governor—whose past history exhibits not one single service rendered to his country, and who is now before the people without definite political opinions—the avowed advocate of no specific measure for the relief or advancement of the country—concealing his views if he has any, under general and evasive statements, and permitting his friends to support him upon whatever ground may seem likely to attract the popular favor of any section of the country. Between two such men, it is impossible the people of North Carolina can hesitate in their choice. Go, then, Whigs of the State, and cast your votes on the 4th of November next, for Henry Clay. Let no man absent himself, except from urgent necessity. It is true Mr. Clay's election is certain as any thing depending on human action can be—but let no man absent himself or lessen his exertions on that account. It is the duty, and it should be the pride and the resolution of the Whigs of North Carolina, who first nominated him for the office, to give him such a majority, as will mark at once their estimate of his merits, and their detestation of the false and unprincipled calumnies with which he has been assailed.

By order of the Central Committee,

RICH'D HINES, Ch'm'n.

APPENDIX.

MECKLENBURG, N. CAROLINA,
June 9th, 1844.

At the commencement of the War of the Revolution, Ezekiel Polk, at that time a resident of South Carolina, received a Captain's Commission, in the Militia, and raised a company on the frontiers of the State, against the Cherokee Indians. I was one of that company. After this, *Ezekiel Polk* was ordered to proceed with his company into South Carolina to protect the Whites against the Negroes—this he refused to do.

The winter following, he proceeded with his company on an expedition against the *Tories*, stationed not far from *Ninety-six*, under the command of Cunningham. From this time, he did nothing to favor the Whigs during the War. When Lord Cornwallis marched his army into this Country, and erected his Head Quarters in Charlotte, *Ezekiel Polk went in and took British Protection.* One *Jack Barnette*, having learned that Polk had gone to Charlotte, to avail himself of British Protection, determined to waylay him as he returned, and kill him. From this course he was deterred by his friends. I was in the war, and personally know these facts to be true.

THOS. ALEXANDER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, one of the acting Justices of the Peace for said county of Mecklenburg, and State of North Carolina.

THOMAS J. KERNS, J. P.

June 9th, 1844.

Being requested to state what I know of Ezekiel Polk—also the public opinion with respect to the same person during the Revolutionary war, I have to say I heard but one opinion and that was—EZEKIEL POLK was a TORY—took protection and was in heart and deed an enemy to his Country—as it was currently reported at the same time *that he was the pilot of the British army* and led them in bye ways where they could do the most damage to the country and I always looked upon him myself as a Tory. I am now in my 80th year.

ANDREW ELLIOTTE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Mecklenburg county.

Personally appeared before me the above Andrew Elliotte and being qualified says the above is true.

D. HARRY, *J. P.*

August 1, 1844.

Being called upon to state what I know relative to the transactions of the Revolution, I can state that I recollect when the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence was made, being then between nine and ten, and that I was well acquainted with the names of all the signers, hearing my father relating them. I know that Ezekiel Polk was not a signer. I recollect well hearing of his being a Tory and taking British Protection, and I also had it related to me by a person (Alexander Campbell) in whom I had the utmost confidence, that while Cornwallis was in Charlotte Ezekiel Polk wore a *red coat*. I well recollect also that the people at that time looked upon Polk to be as arrant a Tory as any in the Country.

HEZ. ALEXANDER.

Sworn to and signed this 2d day of August, 1844.
Attest, ROBT. KIRKPATRICK, *J. P.*

Being requested to state what I recollect of the transactions of the Revolution and since, I can state that I was about six years old at the time of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence and distinctly recollect of my father, who was a signer, telling my mother what he had done and of her crying. I have often heard my father mention the names of the signers but never heard him mention that of Ezekiel Polk, and I do not believe that he ever signed that Declaration. I recollect hearing my father speak of Polk, and have never heard of his doing any thing to aid the Whigs—but when Cornwallis was in Charlotte he took British Protection and I know the opinion expressed of him at the time and since was that he was a Tory. [illegible] I am now in the [illegible] of my age.

AMOS ALEXANDER.

Sworn to and signed before me this [illegible] day of August, 1844.

DAVID HENDERSON, J. P.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Mecklenburg County.

Personally appeared before me an acting Justice of the Peace, Wm. McCoard and Nathan Orr, and maketh oath that we have been well acquainted with the character of Ezekiel Polk and that we have often heard him branded with being a Tory during the Revolution and have never heard or seen any [illegible] that the charge was untrue [illegible] taken British Protection.

Sworn to before me this [illegible] 1844.

WM. McCOARD,
NATHAN ORR.

THOS. M. KERNS, *J. P.*

Being requested to state what I know relative to the [illegible] of Ezekiel Polk [illegible] the Revolution [illegible] well [illegible] and have learnt from the old soldiers that Ezekiel Polk was a Tory and that he took British Protection [illegible] people considered his taking protection [illegible] as if he had been found fighting against the country. I am now in the 72d year, and was living between [illegible] of Ezekiel Polk on the same plantation that I now reside on.

JOHN BROWN.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Mecklenburg County.

This day came John Brown before me the subscribing Justice and being duly sworn made oath that the above relation of facts as stated are to the best of his knowledge *true*. Sworn to and signed this 2d day of August, 1844.

Attest, ROBT. KIRKPATRICK, *J. P.*

This is to certify that I knew Ezekiel Polk during the Revolutionary war—and that I always understood and believed him to be a Tory—that he was disliked by the Whigs and every one believed that he did take British Protection and that I always understood that Capt Billy Alexander took him to Guilford as a Tory.

SUSAN ALEXANDER.

Attest, DAVID HENDERSON, *J. P.*

August 6, 1844.

I was living in sight of E. Polk when Cornwallis took possession of Charlotte. I saw him when taken by the whig scouts, J. Barnet, Robt. McLeary, and John Taylor. I heard Mrs. Polk tell my mother that it was all a sham to save him from the wrath of the Whigs who had threatened his life.

M. ALEXANDER.

July 25, 1844.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Mecklenburg County.

Personally appeared before me, the subscribing Justice, Dan Alexander and maketh oath that he is the son of Capt. William Alexander (commonly called Black Billy) who was a Captain in the Revolution—and that he has repeatedly heard his father relate to himself and others that he was one of the men that took Ezekiel Polk to Guilford as a Tory prisoner, and that when his brother Col. Thomas Polk knew he was there, he said damn him I do not want to see him, put him with the other Tories.

Sworn to before me and signed this 7th day of August, 1844. DAN ALEXANDER.
Test, EDWIN POTTS, *J. P.*

Johnston County.—We are glad to hear that that bold champion of Whig principles, John McLeod, Esq., has been nominated for the Senate in Johnston County, *vice* Ransom Sanders, deceased. We learn that our friends there are fully alive to the importance of a Whig victory in the present condition of the Senate, and are determined to carry the County. They know no such word as *fail*.—*Raleigh Register.*

Hon. Willie P. Mangum.—We regret to learn from his physician, that Judge Mangum is still seriously indisposed at his residence on Flat River. His disease affecting his lungs, entirely precludes the idea of his attending the Mass Meetings in the different parts of the State, as he was extremely anxious to do, and will probably prevent him from speaking in public for a month to come. We hope, however, he will be sufficiently recovered to attend the Alemance Mass Meeting on the 9th and 10th of October, even if it should not be advisable for him to speak on the occasion.—*Hillsboro' Recorder.*

Some professing christians will, at the ensuing election of President, cast their votes for a duelist, a gambler, a man of habitual profanity; and then go up in the temple to pray, and thank God they are not like other men, and especially like these Democrats.

N. C. Standard.

And some of those same would be deemed spotless democrats there are, whose daily and hourly business it is, to *lie*, to vilify, slander, and bear false witness against those whom they would fain bring down to their own base level, and yet forsooth have the impudence to set themselves up as teachers of morality to the rest of mankind.

The devil would fain a sermon preach,
A code of morals the world to teach,
But never could manage, although so knowing,
To keep his hoof and tail from showing!

Oxford Mercury.

The Whigs of Caswell to the Whigs of the whole State!—The Whigs of Caswell, animated by the glorious and patriotic spirit of '40, pledge to give Henry Clay the largest Whig vote ever polled in the County—trusting that the Whigs in each and every County in the State will do the same. Brethren, one and all, *do your best—do more if you can.*—*Milton Chronicle.*

The two faced Party.—We have before us two Locofoco bills calling meetings of the party to be held on Friday—one at Rockaway, Morris county, New Jersey, and another flaming handbill from Newburg, New York. The Jersey managers invite

"All who are opposed to a United States Bank and *in favor of the present Tariff.*"

The Newburg bill proclaims in capitals "NO PROTECTIVE TARIFF," and invites

"All *opposed* to the recharter of the United States Bank, the Distribution of the Public Lands, *and a Protective Tariff*, to meet in front of the Episcopal Church."

Comment on such hypocrisy is needless.

Newark Advertiser.

The New York Courier and Enquirer of Wednesday says that the offer made on Saturday last in that paper to pay in hand Five Hundred Dollars to any responsible gentleman who will bind himself to pay ten cents for each and every vote Mr. Clay gets more than Mr. Polk in the State of New York still remains open at that office.

Outrages.—The Whig meeting last night in Hanover street was frequently interrupted by a set of Loco Foco rowdies, who made attacks upon several persons, and at one time threw stones into the meeting. We have heard of several outrageous assaults that they made, and are glad to learn that in some instances they were handled as they deserved. Two of the rowdies were arrested last night while committing some of their outrages, and held to bail. Their names are John T. Coleman and Thomas Anderson.

Baltimore Patriot.

Loco Foco Decency.—We give the following new specimens of Loco Foco decency. Such abuse can harm nobody but those who make use of it. We commend the extract to the sensitive editor of the Morning News:

"The Haverhill Banner a "Polk and Dallas" paper, calls the Whig party, "one of the most damning and poisonous set of wretches that were ever formed into a party. So wretchedly [illegible] are they, that they would not stand a moment to traduce the character of the Most High, if by so doing they could add one vote to their miserable sinking cause. Their leader, Henry Clay, having the attributes of character like unto the demon of the bottomless pit, is well fitted to lead off such a gang of ruffians, whose tongues are calloused with falsehood, and their whole lives and characters bearing the insignia of a 'whitened Sepulchre,' yet made up of a mass of corruption within." And again it speaks of "the Coon Whigs, who as a party, have but just life enough to rise, to sink deeper in their dirty work."

We learn that the President has appointed Andrew Jackson Donelson, of Tennessee, to be Charge d'Affairs of the United States to Texas, to succeed Mr. Howard, deceased.

National Intelligencer.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Oct. 1. O'Hanlon's boat Curtis, with goods for J. H. & J. Martine, G. & H. McMillan, Murchison, Reid & Co, J D Williams, W E Kirkpatrick, S T Hawley, H Branson, W G Matthews, P Taylor, P P Johnson, B Rose & Son, T S Lutterloh, E Fuller, J Waddill & Co, U S Arsenal, A H Lindsay, A Goodman, A P Humphreys, N King, J & W Murphy, [illegible] and others.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION,

An Epigramatic Acrostic.

THE PRELUDE.

Altho' Clay's election be yet but prediction,
The Whigs need not fret, as if 'twere but fiction,
For, as, very soon, to-day will be yesterday,
So, in due season, our theme will be history.

H armonious numbers vibrate on my ears,
E recting monuments for future years;
N obly our freemen—a determin'd band,
R ising in might, in firmest phalanx stand;
Y es, they are WHIGS—*the glory of our land.*

C ounting the cost, up march they to the mark,
L abor they spare not, or in woods or park,
A nd, when the closing scene salutes your eyes,
Y ou see that HENRY CLAY has won the prize.

A WHIG.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

TO THE DEMOCRATS.

The Whigs, as well as yourselves, have heard of the demise of your political leader in this State, Mr. Hoke, and, as well as yourselves, deplore his loss.

They bow in humble submission to the will of our common Creator and Father in taking him away, and lament the death of one for whom they had nought but good feelings.

But knowing, as they do, how proficient you are, as a party, in giving *special* purposes to the *general* acts of Providence, the world would like to hear from you on this occasion.

They have a perfect recollection of the special interposition of Providence in the case of our lamented Harrison—that the finger of God was lifted in anger, in retributive justice to the Whigs, to punish them in the death of their leader; and also in mercy to the country in taking from it the power to do it so much harm. Your unphilosophical, unchristian, foolish, malignant and superstitious language is in the minds of all. You were foolish enough to utter all this, and have been foolish and ignorant enough since that time, to erase all the glory of our Creator, in taking Him for the prevention of the evil, by saying that if our President had lived he had not done things which the Whigs wished done; thereby attributing to the Creator an ignorance of the future in taking away the cause of an evil that would never have existed. We wish to propound this question for your answer, and knowing as we do that you have no political creed of faith to answer any questions from, and a very extensive one of this kind, have no doubt we will have a very speedy reply: Did God remove Mr. Hoke to prevent his *possible* election in '46?

Don't be in a hurry, gentlemen, to answer this quere—it will do at any time. After you have gone up to Ephesus and consulted your oracles, examined the entrails of brutes, and divined from the flight of birds, let us hear from you. In the mean time we will (until we are more enlightened by you on such subjects than we were in '41 and '42,) retain the old orthodox belief that Mr. Hoke left us because his Creator saw fit in his wisdom (without regard to polities,) to call him hence, as all other men have been and will be.

When you are ready, speak! B.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—OCT. 2.

Brandy, peach,	45	Lead, bar,	5 a 6
Ditto, apple,	33 a 35	Mackerel, hf. bl. No. 1,	$7 25
Bacon,	7½ a 8	Molasses,	27 a 30
Beeswax,	27 a 28	Oats,	30 a 35
Butter,	15 a 20	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5 a 5½
Coffee,	8½ a 9½	Powder, keg,	$6
Cotton,	5¼ a 6	Rags,	2
Cotton Bag'ng,	16 a 20	Sugar, brown,	8 a 10
Corn,	40 a 50	" Lump,	14
Copperas,	3 a 3½	" Loaf,	12 a 14
Candles, F. F.,	11 a 12½	Salt, (bushel,)	45 a 50
Flour, new,	$3½ a $4½	Sack,	$2 a $2 25
Feathers,	25 a 28	Tallow,	6 a 7
Flaxseed,	90 a $1 00	Tin, box, ½ x,	$10
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	1½ a 3
" dry,	8 a 10	Wheat,	70 a 75
Iron,	4½ a 5	Whiskey,	40
Lard,	8 a 8½	Wool,	12½ a 15
Lime,	$1½ a $2		

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 7¼ cts. pr. yd.
Cotton Yarn, Nos 5 to 10, 16 cts. pr. lb.

REMARKS.—Cotton sells at 5¼ a 6; Bacon 7½ a 8; Corn 40 a 50; Flour 3 50 a 4 50; Feathers 25 a 28; Beeswax 27 a 28.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Sept. 25.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz: Wide Boards 5 50 a 6 00; Flooring 11 25 a 12 00; Timber 5 50 a 7 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 12 00 a 15 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 7 50 a 8 00; Shingles 1 75 a 4 00; Corn 40 a 45; Salt, coarse, 25 a 28; Rice 3 12 a 3 25.

Turpentine—The last sales were made at 2 05; not quite that price was the offer yesterday. Three or four days ago some lots brought 2 10.

Tar—Several lots have been sold within a week at 1 15, a slight decline from last report.

Timber, Lumber, &c.—We put the outside prices of timber at 6 and 7 dollars, although a raft of very superior brought 7⅛. A raft first rate flooring boards brought 12 dollars. Sales of wide do. at 5½ to 6; Scantling at 5; Shingles bring 2 to 2¼.

Corn—42 to 45 cts. includes the range of prices from boats and vessels when there is any afloat. 50 is the store rate.

At New Orleans, Cotton 4 to 8. Receipts about 1150 bales a day.

At Augusta, Cotton 4 to 6.

At New York, Upland Cotton 5 to 6⅞: firm, with a good feeling. Wheat 85. Corn 47 to 48. Whiskey 24 to 24½. Flour 4 37 to 4 50.

At Charleston, Cotton 4½ to 6¾. Corn 41 to 45. Flour 4 75 to 5 50.

At Cheraw, Cotton 5¼ to 7⅛.

Total receipts of Cotton, 35,549 bales, against 20,693 last year.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 18.—Brig Etruria from New York; Schr. Samuel Ingham from ditto. 19.—Brig Leonora from New York. 21.—Brig Tuscan from Charleston. 23.—Schrs. Ellen from Philadelphia, Repeater and A. F. Thorn from New York. 24.—Pilot boat Cape Fear from Charleston.

WATCHES!!!
WATCHES AND JEWELRY!

THE Largest and most Splendid Assortment of WATCHES in the City, is to be found at the Subscriber's; as he is constantly receiving all descriptions of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

Of the newest styles, from the manufacturers in England, France and Switzerland, he is enabled to offer a larger assortment and at much less prices, at Retail, than any other house in America. Gold Watches as low as 20 to 25 Dollars each.

Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought.

☞ All Watches warranted to keep good time, or the money returned.

Watches and Jewelry REPAIRED in the best manner and warranted, by the best workmen, and much lower than at any other place.

☞ Gold and Silver Pencils, Gold Chains, Keys, and Ladies' Bracelets, Pins, and sterling Silver Spoons, Silver Cups, Forks, &c. for sale very low.

G. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
Wholesale and Retail.
No. 30 Wall St., New York, (Up Stairs.)
July 20, 1844. 17-3m

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 2, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,

OF NEW JERSEY.

Whig Electoral Ticket.

1st District,	WILLIAM W. CHERRY.
2d "	JOSIAH COLLINS.
3d "	ROBERT B. GILLIAM.
4th "	WILLIAM H. WASHINGTON.
5th "	DANIEL B. BAKER.
6th "	MAURICE Q. WADDELL.
7th "	JOHN KERR.
8th "	AUGUSTIN H. SHEPPERD.
9th "	JAMES W. OSBORNE.
10th "	JONATHAN HORTON.
11th "	JOHN BAXTER.

Election November 4, 1844.

ELECTORAL TICKETS.

We have printed a large number of Whig Electoral Tickets, for sale, or for gratuitous distribution.—The Committees of the several counties should see to it that an abundant supply be provided, as it will be impossible to write them.

TURNPIKE ROADS.—During our absence, the friend who contributed to the Editorial columns of the Observer, broached the subject of a Turnpike Road from Fayetteville to the Western part of the State. He put his hopes of such a desirable work upon the only true ground upon which any one can rest them, viz: *upon the re-enactment by Congress of the Law to distribute among the States the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands.* In no other way can this generation hope for the means to accomplish a public work of that or any other similarly expensive nature. Individuals cannot be expected to undertake such a work;—for, even supposing that they had a superabundance of capital (only a *supposable* case, by the way,) who would invest it in public works which not only bring no pecuniary profit, but actually draw down upon their heads bitter denunciations from a political party? What have those realized, save abuse, whose public spirit prompted them to expend a million and a half of dollars in the effort to improve the State by means of the Wilmington and the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Roads? A man who has one spark of generosity or patriotism in his nature, would honor the Dudleys, the Lazaruses, the Dickinsons, the Camerons, the Mordecais, and the host of true sons of the old State who have expended their tens, and twenties, and thirties of thousands of dollars each in such a cause, and would deplore the total loss of their capital thus patriotically employed. But not so is it with Locofocoism, which has nothing but reproach, obloquy, and oppression, for those who were so unwise as to *attempt* to benefit the public. It is out of the question therefore to expect that individuals will repeat an experiment so productive of loss and bitterness alone.

And the State *cannot* now undertake a public work of any kind. There is not a dollar in the Treasury, nor will there be a dollar for years to come, which is not absolutely required to meet current engagements or existing responsibilities. And the utter aversion of our people to creating a State debt, is too well known to justify the slightest supposition that *any* political party will authorize an expenditure of money not already in hand.

It is entirely out of the question, therefore, to hope for any appropriation by this or any future Legislature for a Turnpike Road, until the means shall have been provided.

Where are such means to come from?

It is true that the State has a large body of valuable lands, but their sale is slow, and the proceeds are already appropriated to the Literary Fund. The income from Taxes and Dividends on Stocks is barely sufficient for the payment of the ordinary expenses of government, with no probability of an increase of its amount.

If there be any source from which we can hope for the acquisition of a fund to be applied to Internal Improvements, or any other public work, or even to the payments which it is asserted the State will be compelled to make for its endorsements of bonds,—it has escaped our notice. We know of none—none—unless it be that with which we set out, viz: the re-enactment of the Law of Congress to Distribute the Proceeds of the Sales of Public Lands among the States.

The election of HENRY CLAY, *and a Whig Congress*, will alone bring about this wished-for consummation! The Distribution Law will then be re-enacted, and North Carolina will realize a Fund amply sufficient to improve her Roads, Educate her Poor Children, pay her debts, and accomplish such other good as her wants may require.

If the Distribution Law which the Whig Congress of 1842, (under which our State actually received $22,917 97,) had been suffered to remain in existence, the money which North Carolina would have since received, up to this time, would have amounted to $94,220 50. What a vast deal of good might not the possession of such an amount now accomplish! But that amount, important as it would be, is but a trifle—the merest item—compared with what she will be entitled to, if the system be made perpetual. The share of the Public Lands to which North Carolina would be entitled upon a fair division of the lands themselves, is actually upwards of *forty-one millions of acres!* An inexhaustible fund, from which we may hope to realize an invaluable income for generations to come!

It is a fund legally and equitably the property of North Carolina! A fund which nearly every public man, including Gen. Jackson himself, and men of all parties in North Carolina, including nearly every member of the Legislature before party madness made it a party question,—have solemnly declared was hers of right, and should be made hers in fact.

It is a fund which is not at all essential to the General Government; for men of all parties confess,—and the Locofocos bitterly complain,—that the revenue is too great and ought to be reduced. It can well be spared, therefore. There is no longer any justice in Mr. Wise's objection—the only real valid objection ever made to the Distribution—against "distributing a deficiency;" against paying out of the Treasury money necessary to the support of government and payment of the public debts. It is no longer so necessary. But it *is* necessary to North Carolina. And nothing but the most deplorable party folly will prevent her from insisting in a voice of thunder, that her wants and her rights be respected. This would never be if James K. Polk were elected. North Carolina would have still to struggle on in debt, and without means to accomplish any great public good that her situation requires. We repeat, it is only by the election of Henry Clay and a Whig Congress that she can hope for these benefits. We trust that these considerations will reach the minds of *some* of those in the opposite party who love North Carolina more than they love a party which would sacrifice her to the empty name of "Democracy." We hope they will reach many of our own party, and nerve them to new efforts to secure so great a good to themselves, to their good old State, and to their posterity.

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* Even the Ladies of the Revolution [illegible] scorned to put their property in comparison [illegible] with the good of their country. When [illegible] to fire the house of a widow lady [illegible] the enemy, because her property [illegible] ravaged by the British, this noble [illegible] patriotic devotion, greater than that [illegible] and Roman warriors, exclaimed [illegible] God forbid I should bestow a [illegible] little concerns, when the independence of my country is at stake. No, sir, if it will [illegible] go." (See Horry's life of Marion.) [illegible] this anecdote of firm devotion [illegible] the softer sex, puts to shame [illegible] of Ezekiel Polk, a man, a soldier [illegible] How it should crimson with [illegible] those who now defend him, [illegible] for his grand-son, because he [illegible] save his property.

AN ADMIRABLE WHIG ADDRESS.—We have never seen a more conclusive and eloquent document than the Address of the Whig Central Committee which we copy from the Raleigh Register. It is an extinguisher upon the old Tory, Ezekiel Polk, and his defender, the Hon. Wm. H. Haywood, Jr., who has been at his old tricks.—and what they are, those will know who recollect the handbill signed "A Freeman," sent into this Congressional District on the eve of the election of 1839, in the hope to *cheat* that honest man, Edmund Deberry, out of his election to Congress, by the most barefaced misrepresentations and falsehoods. Mr. Haywood has condescended to use a certificate of Mrs. Susan Alexander, which she has publicly declared she never signed. And it is quite likely that others of his certificates are of the same character.

We hope the Address will be universally read.

P. S. The Charlotte Journal, received yesterday, gives the affidavits of Thos. Alexander and Abram Pieper, in which they solemnly swear that *they never signed the certificates* which Mr. Haywood has published to which their names are attached, and that the statements made in those certificates are *not true*. So likewise, as we have already stated, with Mrs. Susan Alexander's certificate. All these papers were therefore FABRICATED! not by Mr. Haywood of course; but he surely knew, or ought to have known, that Mrs. Alexander had repudiated the one to which her name is attached. This accounts for the fact, noticed in the Whig Address, that none of these Locofoco certificates were sworn to, whilst those embodied in the Whig Address are.

Such are the means Locofocoism resorts to, to carry its point!

EARLY FROST.—There was a white frost in this place and neighborhood on Monday morning last, the 30th,—the first instance, we believe, in which a frost has ever occurred here in September.

The Whigs had a spirited and enthusiastic meeting at Salisbury on the 22d, with addresses from the Hon. D. M. Barringer and N. Boyden, Esq.

The greatest political meeting ever held in New York, came off on Thursday night last. There were different speeches going on to as many large crowds, all at the same time. The procession was assailed by the Locofoco Empire Club, and a number of persons wounded, with knives, loaded clubs, &c. This is a Club, many of whose members are known as having been in the Penitentiary, and others are candidates for a berth there. They took care not to attack the procession where it was strongest, but fell upon its weak points, with a cry of "Show your knives, boys! Show your knives, boys!" Several banners were broken and cut to pieces in the affray, and one carried off. As might be expected this outrage has created great excitement in New York. It is to be hoped that it will help to swell the majority by which such Locofocoism will be put down.

"After the disgraceful attack on the procession by the Loco-Foco bullies in the Bowery, an elderly gentleman was heard to say, with much emphasis, 'If you call this *Democracy*, I have had enough of it; I can bear it no longer, and I shall now support Henry Clay.'"—*New York Tribune.*

ELECTIONS.—The Maryland Election, for Governor and Legislature, takes place *this day*. We hope to have full returns for our next.

Georgia and Arkansas vote on Monday next. New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and South Carolina, on Tuesday next. All, except Maryland, elect Members of Congress.

Not a word in the Globe, either of acknowledgment or denial, respecting its fraud in issuing one Prospectus for the North and a different one for the South.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Rev. Charles W. Everest, of his Boarding School for Boys at Hamden, Conn. An intimate knowledge of his character as a gentleman and of his qualifications as a Tutor and disciplinarian, during his residence in this town, united with a recent opportunity of personally inspecting his establishment at Hamden, justifies the assurance, that we know of no similar School offering so great advantages to those who have sons or wards whom they wish educated privately, with a small class.

OPERATION FOR CATARACT.—Jas. Sasser, a young man from near Wadesborough, aged 18, who has been blind for 8 or 9 years with Cataract, publishes a Card in the Raleigh Register, stating that his sight has been restored by an operation of Dr. John Beckwith of Raleigh, who has acquired great distinction in many similar cases heretofore.

We are glad to hear from the Wilmington Chronicle that that town has been remarkably healthy this season.

THAT SAME OLD BEAR.—Our readers will recollect the encounter between the Locofoco in Columbus county, and the Bear which he mistook for a Coon, and how narrowly the Locofoco escaped with his horse and his life. Well, a correspondent informs us that the Bear has fallen into the hands of those who know a Coon from a Bear. He was killed near the plantation of Chester Rockwell, Esq., on the 24th ult. His length was 6 feet 7 inches, height 3 feet 6 inches, weight 230 lbs. So that that "same old Coon" will never frighten a Loco again.

EFFECTS OF THE TARIFF.—The Locofocos argue, that the duty on an article increases the price of that article just so much as the duty amounts to. Well, the duty on cut nails is 4 cents a pound. But the price of cut nails at the North by wholesale is only 4½ cents, or $4 50 for a keg of 100 pounds. Of course, if the Locofoco doctrine be true, nails would be only ½ a cent a pound if it were not for the Tariff. To get them down to so low a price as that, it would be necessary not only to reduce the wages of labor of all engaged in making the nails, but to require them to "work for nothing and find themselves."

The Seneca Falls Democrat, a N. Y. Locofoco paper, says that "there is authority for saying, that Polk does not own or possess a single Slave!"

This gross falsehood is intended to get Polk favor with the Abolitionists of the North.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Evidence throngs upon us, convincing our mind, beyond a doubt, that Mr. Clay will get the vote of Pennsylvania. The only hope which the Locos could have indulged, was in the success of their attempts to cheat the people into a belief that Mr. Polk was a better Tariff man than Mr. Clay. Polk's letter to Kane was procured for this purpose, and it undoubtedly had some influence for a time, in satisfying the more ignorant that Polk was a strong Protective Tariff man. But the Whigs have spared no effort to show the fact, that Polk had denounced Protection and the present Tariff, on every occasion until he was nominated for the Presidency. They have exhibited his votes, his speeches, his letters, all against Protection, and they have defied any one to produce one act or word of his in favor of Protection, up to the 15th of June, when he wrote his letter to Kane. We have now before us a small pamphlet, in which his various denunciations of Protection are quoted, and $1000 Reward offered by the Whig Committee of Philadelphia to any one who will show that they are not correctly quoted. What do Southern anti-Tariff Locofocos think of this? Here are the Whigs of Pennsylvania, as the Whigs every where, showing Polk's hostility to the Tariff; and the Locofocos of Pennsylvania deny the fact, whilst the Locofocos of the South are claiming that hostility as the chief feather in his cap! There is a fraud somewhere, and the people of Pennsylvania are finding out that it is attempted to be played off upon them. That she is a Tariff State is too plain to be denied. Even her Locofoco Members of Congress did not *dare* to vote with their party for the repeal of the Tariff, though they knew that if the bill to repeal it should pass the House it would be rejected in the Senate. They did not *dare*, we repeat, to vote for its repeal, even under the influence of the most thorough party drill.

How then, can any one expect Pennsylvania to vote for the most bitter, uniform, anti-Tariff man, until it became his interest to *profess* to be otherwise? No such idea can be entertained, except by those who believe the people to be utterly ignorant of their true interests, and ready to cut their own throats.

VIRGINIA.—The Richmond Compiler publishes a letter from an intelligent young gentleman of that city, *a democrat*, who has travelled extensively in the Western part of that State, (enumerating many of the counties and towns through which he has passed,) who gives it as his deliberate opinion, "that if Wise's District fails to give Polk a majority, large or small, Virginia will vote for Clay by a majority of from 1 to 2000." The changes in the Western part of the State, he says, are very numerous, particularly specifying the counties of Greenbrier, Rockbridge, and Bedford. He says he has seen many Clay and Frelinghuysen banners and poles erected, but he has met with only one Polk banner. He says the Democrats refuse to bet without large odds, three, and sometimes five to one, on such States as New York, Georgia, Louisiana, or Tennessee.

As to Wise's District, the Whigs have nominated a Candidate for Congress whom they say they will elect by 500 majority.

POLITICAL CHANGES.—Seaborn Gentry, of Newton county, Geo., in a long address in the Augusta Chronicle, gives his reasons for abandoning the Locofoco party, to which he has been attached since he grew up.

John J. Stoneburner, of Shenandoah, Va., is out to the same effect.

Mr. Wm. Rattle, of Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, a practical mechanic, has done likewise, because he is in favor of encouraging American industry, rather than British.

Eight citizens of Orion, Michigan, viz: John Howarth, Wm. Walt, Charles C. Owen, Dudley B. Clark, Jr., Jas. McGraw, John Dickman, Wm. Dickman, and Benj. H. Willis, have done likewise.

Jas. Furguson, Esq. a member of the bar in Wayne county, Va. and recently one of the Locofoco orators, has taken the field for Clay.

Wm. Bateman, of Baltimore, joined the Clay Club on the 23d, on which occasion he delivered a speech renouncing Locofocoism.

Lloyd Murphy and ten others, at Fork Patuxent, Maryland, have followed this good example. The Annapolis Republican says that there are many others in the same county who have come to the same determination.

Frederick Antes, and 25 others, have published a card in the Bellefonte (Penn.) Whig, declaring that they abandon the Locofoco party, and will vote for Clay.

Fielding Jones, Esq. of Campbell county, Dr. Binford of Buckingham, John Goode and seven others of Botetourt, Robert Simpson of Albemarle, all in Virginia, have renounced the party, and go for Clay.

Movement in Madison County, (N. Y.)—John G. Curtis, Ralph J. Gates, and *one hundred and three* other life-long supporters of the "Democratic" party, (so calling itself) have issued a manifesto, in which they say they are compelled, since the defeat of Van Buren at Baltimore and the adoption of Polk and Texas, to abandon either their party or their principles, and they choose the former.

PROTECTION.—Are the Cape Fear people who get Timber, Lumber, Staves, &c. aware, that the Tariff of 1842 gives them Protection on these articles to the amount of 20 per cent.? And that without such protection the people of the British Provinces of Canada, &c. would glut the Northern markets, to which North Carolina Lumber is now shipped?

Many of those who are so deeply interested in this protection, are doing their best to break down the Tariff.

SHOCKING BRUTALITY.—The Madison (Ga.) Miscellany records the following disgraceful sentiment, uttered by a leading Locofoco: "I don't believe you can elect Mr. Clay," said he: "you have tried it often enough already; but if you should elect him, *I hope that God will kill him as he did old Harrison!* I knew he would ruin the country if he was permitted to live, so I PRAYED THAT GOD WOULD KILL HIM—*and my prayer was answered! If Clay is elected, I shall pray to have him killed off in the same way*, to prevent his doing the country injury."

The Columbus (Geo.) Inquirer records a similar remark made by a Locofoco at the late Macon Convention: "He never prayed but once in his life, and that was that God would kill Gen. Harrison—his prayer was answered; and if Henry Clay should be elected, he would make one more prayer, that God would serve him as he did old Harrison—and he believed he would do it!"

Such creatures, (they cannot be called *men*,) are a disgrace to any party.

DECENCY.—The Charleston Mercury argues that "Henry Clay is a thief," because his cotton bagging is protected by the Tariff. Who is degraded by the application of such language, the Editor or the great Patriot and Statesman whom it is attempted thus to villify?

DISUNION.—That the Locofoco party in South Carolina is bent upon Disunion, is too plain to be doubted. The Quattlebums, the Rhetts, and the Sumters, with their hosts of fellow laborers in the manufacture of speeches, toasts and resolutions, do not hesitate to avow their determination, either to require the rest of the Union to conform to their will, or to dissolve the Union. This most reasonable demand will doubtless be complied with when the country becomes prepared to abolish its National Congress, and to receive its laws from the Legislature of South Carolina. Until that time, the law of Congress is the law of the land, and must be upheld and enforced, at all hazards.

One of the worst features of the South Carolina movements, is the public and frequent avowal of a willingness to wait until after the Presidential election before they dissolve the Union, lest their action at this time should injure the prospects of their friend Jas. K. Polk. They do not profess to have any confidence in his success; but are willing to give him a fair chance.

"We are willing not to press the question now, (says the Charleston Mercury,) and we refrain the more willingly inasmuch as we are assured that as soon as certain party objections are out of the way, all of our friends of the State Rights party hold themselves pledged to State resistance if the tyranny still exists, and inasmuch as within a very few months no legitimate party objections will or can any longer exist."

"In the actual condition of parties, (says Mr. Sumter,) I think it our best policy to defer for the present moment, a call of the people in Convention; but in assenting to this delay, I entertain no doubt, of the right and duty of the State, to resist the system of protective duties, and I would earnestly call the attention of the people to this subject."

The people will thus see what an insidious game South Carolina Locofocoism is playing. A decided step taken now to dissolve the Union, would of course injure Polk's prospects, and so it is postponed for the present. The mask will be thrown off as soon as the election is over, and we shall see Locofocoism, in more States than South Carolina, arrayed against the existence of this glorious Union.

DEMOCRACY.—The Charleston Mercury scouts the idea of giving the election of Governor and President and Vice President to the People; as "calculated to degrade the standard of political morals," to establish "the supremacy of mob law." "What too (says the Mercury,) would be the result of throwing all our elections into the hands of the people, and giving full swing to the power of numbers. Look to the States which have provided no checks and balances against mere mob rule,—and the corruption of the people and of all the departments of government will warn us against their example, by their fate.

"Another result would be to open South Carolina to the degrading and demoralizing operations—of electioneering Humbug—to Log-cabin and Coon-skin Saturnalia, and all the trumpery of the deluge of froth and dirt that floated Gen. Harrison up into one of the high places of the Confederacy. Every cross road store and post office, and every pole-house in the State would have its small political slang-whanger—muddying the public mind—from year's end to year's end, with his puppy agitation, and speeding to the Washington shambles once every four years to plead his services and claim his reward."

These would certainly be sad consequences of allowing the people,—"the mob," as the Mercury, in the excess of its Democratic zeal, denominates them,—to do their own voting. To give "full swing to the power of numbers" is to corrupt both the people and the government! How vastly better, therefore, that all these things should be managed by the *few*, the *leaders*, and so all this corruption be avoided! How deplorable that "every cross-road store and post office" should have "its small political slang-whanger," to "muddy the public mind," and interfere with the despotic rule of the *great* political slang-whangers, who kindly manage the politics of the State for the people: who do all the voting, and if we may believe the Mercury all the *thinking* too for the "mob."

And this is Democracy! Yes it is precisely *such* Democracy as reigned in France in the days of the Jacobins.

BETTING.—Mr. John C. Rives, one of the Editors of the Globe, has a long article in that paper of Thursday last, detailing the particulars of some of his bets on the Presidential Election, which is curious in some respects. He says he himself is opposed to betting, and that all the money he has put up, amounting to upwards of $10,000, is on account of his partner, F. P. Blair, whose "*principal object* in betting," Mr. Rives says he believes to be, from what Blair has said to him, "*to stop the bragging of the Whigs, which he thinks will scare the timid who are on the fence, and induce them to fall on the Whig side.*" For himself, Rives says,—

"I am opposed to betting, especially such sums as those who make the bets are unable to lose; but I am still more opposed to seeing the success of the democratic party put in jeopardy by the Whigs proposing bets which, if not taken, will induce those who "hate a minority" to go over to them. I am indebted to the democratic party for all—or very nearly all—the money I am worth; and I hope and believe that I will spend as much for it, in proportion to my means, as any other man. Though I will not *win* money to insure its success, I will lose, or spend, thousands and *tens of thousands*, to prevent its defeat."

It is said that Blair & Rives have laid up hundreds of thousands out of the Public Printing they have had, and of course they can afford to bleed to the amount of "thousands and tens of thousands," which they could very soon reimburse to themselves if they could thereby procure the election of Polk, and again get the printing of Congress and the Departments.

Three Locofocos were sentenced to the Penitentiary a few days ago in New York, for the crime of illegal voting; and Judge Tallmadge has given notice that in all future convictions he will inflict the extreme term of punishment fixed by law.

GENEROUS.—Col. Thos. Jefferson Randolph, grandson of Thos. Jefferson, and one of the great guns of "Democracy" in Virginia, has been promulgating from the stump the stale charge of "Bargain and Corruption" against Mr. Clay, and affects to consider it indubitable evidence of guilt that Mr. Clay does not publish a private letter which he wrote in 1824 to Blair, and which Blair has given the public to understand contains evidence of guilt. Mr. Clay has not published that letter, because, as he says, it contains free remarks on individuals which might wound their feelings unnecessarily, and because he is not willing to sanction the practice of dragging private letters into political discussions. This does not satisfy Col. Randolph, however. He still asserts that it is evidence of guilt to refuse to publish the letter.

But the Colonel himself is caught in his own trap. In 1827, he wrote a letter to Mr. Clay, which abounded with expressions of respect, confidence and admiration, both of himself and Mr. Jefferson, towards Mr. Clay. This being two or three years after the Bargain slander, was totally inconsistent with any belief in that slander, which the Colonel is now so busy in propagating for political effect. The Whigs have called upon him for permission to publish this letter; but suddenly the Colonel is highly indignant at the idea of publishing a *private* letter! He is out in a Card declaring that he "cannot consent to its publication." He forgets how he had called on Mr. Clay to publish *his* private letter to Blair, and that he had inferred *guilt* from a refusal.

Now Mr. Clay is more open in this matter than Col. Randolph. He has placed copies of all his letters to Blair in the hands of Benj. Watkins Leigh, of Va., and notice is given in the Whig that they are open to the inspection of any gentleman of either party. Of course if the Locos believed they contained any proof of the Bargain and Corruption story they would rush to see them. But the Whig says that not one of the party has applied, though the notice has been given for several days, and many Whigs have called.

The Editors of the Whig have written to Mr. Clay for permission to publish the whole, and thus put down forever this vile slander—a slander which those who retail it, from Col. Randolph and the Chairman of the Locofoco Central Committee of this State, down to the Raleigh Standard, themselves do not believe, but which they all use for purposes of deception alone.

Silas Wright, the Locofoco candidate for Governor of New York, in a late speech at Schenectady, said that he had voted against the Treaty for annexing Texas, for the reason, among others, that "it was designed to extend and perpetuate slavery." And not only do the Locofocos of the South desire Wright's election, but a Virginia paper, (the Old Dominion, at Portsmouth,) chuckles at the idea that "Mr. Clay's late letter, in which he denounces the Abolitionists, and denies the right of Cassius M. Clay to speak for him, has had a decided effect upon his prospects." It is, says that paper, "most overwhelming in its effects upon his hopes in that quarter. There is nothing that can bring the Abolitionists up to his support again."

This is the first instance we have known, of a Southern press rejoicing at the injury to a candidate from his frank avowal of hostility to the Abolitionists.

LOCOFOCO FALSEHOODS.—The great effort of the Locofocos now is, to induce the public to believe that they will certainly elect Polk and Dallas. And to effect that purpose they do not scruple to invent all manner of falsehoods. For instance, the Richmond Enquirer says, "A highly respectable citizen of this State (Va.) informs us, that Mr. Harper, (Mayor of New York,) has said, in the ears, that New York would vote for Polk." This statement the N. Y. Express promptly contradicts, by authority. Mr. Harper never said any such thing.

Again, the Enquirer says, the Whigs in New York are panic struck. This too the Express contradicts; and we can add our testimony to its utter falsity. The Whigs are perfectly confident of carrying New York.

Again: The Seneca Falls Democrat, (N. Y.) says that Gov. Seward declared that Clay's last Texas letter "will send Clay and the Whig party to h—ll, just where he ought to have been long ago." The Albany Journal says that this is as bold and impudent a fabrication as was ever put forth.

Believing that the public is too well acquainted with the character of the Locofoco paper in this town, to require a particular refutation of all its falsehoods, from week to week, we will not occupy any space in exposing those of last week:—contenting ourself with the remark, that it is not usual for those who conduct newspapers upon honorable principles to attribute to their opponents articles of news which are copied and duly credited to the source whence they are derived. For instance, "The Observer told its readers," &c. "It is asserted in the Observer," &c. One of these was a notice sent from Sampson, and the other a paragraph copied from a Boston paper.

"B" in our next.

Extract of a letter from the State of Arkansas, to the Editor of the Observer.

"The prospects of the Whig party in this State are better now than they have ever been. The Locos are split up among themselves, and have two candidates for Governor—one nominated by a body of men who claimed to be at the head of that party, and an independent candidate, who tells the people that he is running on "his own hook," free of the dictation of a *clique*, which has controlled the destinies of the State for many years. The Whigs in Convention brought out their ablest and most popular candidates for the various offices to be filled, and are sanguine of success in the election of a Governor at any rate, though I must confess, there is great doubt, as Arkansas, you know, has ever been the stronghold of Locofocoism. The members of the party in this State—that is, the rank and file—are like the trained bands of the most despotic conqueror, and are as easily led. The State, or at least the Northwestern portion of it, which is the most populous, was filled up by emigrants from Tennessee, at a time when that State was blinded by the military glory of Gen. Jackson, and while his sceptre remained unbroken. They brought with them the recollections which his Democracy had inspired, and they retain their old prejudices with a tenacity that has no parallel. We will continue, however, to struggle, until success shall crown our efforts."

Extract from another letter from Arkansas.

"This has been a monstrous country for Polk, but we are getting a little the upper hand of it—we begin to find Clay about in places."

WE WANT MONEY AND MUST HAVE IT!

The following begging address was sent to a good Whig in the city of New York, supposing him to be a Locofoco. The gentleman returns the appeal to the public, and is mortified at the suspicion that he should have been taken for a Locofoco:

"The Democratic Republican General Committee at Tammany Hall require funds to carry on with vigor the present political campaign in support of their candidates, Polk and Dallas, for President and Vice President of the United States, and to maintain the ascendency of the party in this State; and the long-established usages of the party gives the committee a right to call upon all persons holding office under the authority of the State Government, or by election of the p[illegible] contributions. The COMMITTE[illegible] TEN DOLLARS, which you will [illegible] Treasurer.

"THEOPHILUS P[illegible]K.

"NEW YORK, August —, 1844."

[illegible]NOTHER AND ANOT[illegible]

Th[illegible]mes in the form [illegible] a petition. Here is [illegible]AT FROM TAMMANY HALL:

[illegible]AMMANY HALL, August 15, 1844.

"At [illegible]eting of the Democratic Republican [illegible]mittee, held on the 15th instant, the [illegible]solution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretaries of the General Committee be instructed to ask for and urge the removal of all persons holding appointments under the present administration of this St[illegible]ho do not pay to the Finance Committee their as[illegible] as shall be reported to them by the Finance [illegible]tee, within fifteen days from this date.

ABRAHAM HATFIELD, *President.*

"ISAAC V. FOWLER, } *Secretaries.*
"WM. A. WALKER, }

Most of those thus threatened have paid over. Some few have refused and been turned out of office. They will remember their proscriptive persecutors.

New York Express.

MR. BASCOM—LOCOFOCO SLANDERS—MR. CLAY.

FROM THE KENTUCKY OBSERVER.

It will be recollected that a short time since a gentleman of New Jersey, (Dr. Goble,) observing in the Locofoco papers various charges against the private and moral character of Mr. Clay, addressed a letter to the Rev. Dr. Bascom, President of the Transylvania University, inquiring into the truth of the allegations; to which Dr. Bascom made the following reply:

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY,
Lexington, Ky., July 24, 1844.

My Dear Sir: In reply to your letter of the 9th instant, I owe it to *truth, virtue*, and the *claims of society*, without any reference to the political strifes of the day, to say, I have been in intimate and confidential intercourse with the Hon. H. Clay, both in public and private life, for more than twenty years, and know the charges enumerated in your letter against the private character of Mr. Clay to be *utterly* and *basely false*. Mr. Clay, as is known to the whole nation, offers no claim to Christian piety, in the parlance of our churches; but in view of the *ordinary accredited principles of good moral character*, no charges can be brought against him without violating the obligations of truth and sound justice. To each interrogative charge, therefore, contained in your letter, and reaching me in the shape of *a question*, I return for answer that I regard one and all of them as shamefully *unjust*, because *not true*, in whole or in part.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. B. BASCOM.

Dr. J. G. Goble.

Although this letter was not originally intended for the public eye, Dr. Bascom was induced to consent to its publication. Immediately upon its appearance, the Locofoco press throughout the entire country commenced an attack upon Dr. Bascom, assailing his character for veracity and piety, and uttering against him almost every charge, denunciation, and calumny which reckless malignity could invent. All who know Dr. Bascom know these imputations to be utterly untrue, without even a shadow of foundation. His public and private character are elevated far above just reproach, and cannot be affected by the outpourings of his unprincipled and truthless traducers. The elders and officers of the various Christian churches in the city of Lexington, of each political party, however, have thought it due to Dr. Bascom, as well as to themselves, and to the claims of truth and justice, to vindicate the reputation of Dr. B. against the foul aspersions of the Locofoco newspapers, by a public attestation to his worth and virtue—a denial of all the imputations and allegations made against him, and by bearing themselves the same testimony in reference to the moral character of Mr. Clay as was borne by Dr. B. in his letter to Mr. Goble. We subjoin the statement as follows:

"Rev. H. B. BASCOM—This distinguished divine, urbane gentleman, and devoted Christian, whose purity of life, burning eloquence, high intellectual endowments, fervid zeal in his Master's cause, have spread his name over our broad land, was recently applied to by Dr. J. G. Goble to inform him as to the moral character and correct deportment of our distinguished neighbor, the Hon. Henry Clay, who it was believed had been falsely and maliciously assailed.—For his response, bearing testimony to the correct deportment and good moral character of Mr. Clay, Dr. Bascom has been denounced as a hypocritical liar, a perjured blasphemer, an impious libeller, and other most degrading and dishonoring accusations heaped upon him. We, his friends and neighbors, of all religious denominations, therefore, feel called on by considerations of justice to a slandered and injured gentleman, to pronounce these charges grossly false and cruelly unjust, without a shadow of foundation; and do hereby bear the same testimony contained in his letter as to the moral character of Mr. Clay as far as we know and believe.

Methodist Ministers.—Stephen Chipley and N. Headington.

Stewards of Methodist Church.—Jos. Milward, P. Scott, H. Ruckel, Nat. Shaw, L. P. Young, W. King, Wm. Rice, Jos. George, Jno. Kennerd, Hiram Shaw, B. T. Bealert, R. Hulett, Gustavus Lilly, Jno. L. Elbert.

Elders in Christian Church.—D. Warner, Wm. Vanpelt, Levi T. Benton, Samuel Fitch.

Minister of Baptist Church.—W. F. Broaddus.

Baptist Ministers.—B. P. Drake, J. M. Hewitt, R. Brent.

Rector of Prot. Episc. Church.—Ed F. Berkley.

P. E. Minister.—Jno. Ward.

Vestry of the P. E. Church.—D. M. Craig, J. J. Hunter, H. I. Bodley, Thos. Huggins, Jas. March, H. H. Timberlake, Wm. Incho, Maslin Smith.

Elders and Deacons of 2d Presbyterian Church. J. L. McDowell, Abm. Vanmeter, Jno. L. Price, Thos. C. Orear, L. Carter, Isaac C. Vanmeter.

[It is proper to say, that the Methodist Episcopal Conference being in session at Bowling-Green, nearly all the Methodist Divines connected with the Church and the University are absent, and consequently their names are not attached to the foregoing paper.]

Further Refutation.—Mr. R. S. Hart, of Dayton, on reading the assaults in the Locofoco press upon the private character of Mr. Clay, addressed a note to the Rev. *N. H. Hall*, a Presbyterian clergyman at Lexington, Ky., desiring him to state what Mr. Clay's moral standing was among his neighbors. The following is the reply of Mr. Hall. Read his clear and explicit testimony:

LEXINGTON, August 27th, 1844.

Dear Sir.—Your very polite and respectful favor of the 19th inst., is now before me, and without unnecessary delay, I reply to your inquiry. You state that "It is in the mouth of almost every political speaker, opposed to the election of the Hon. Henry Clay, and is heralded forth from every Democratic and Abolition press, that Mr. Clay is a man of desperately bad moral character, and that such is his standing in Lexington, and throughout his neighborhood." You desire me to state what Mr. Clay's standing *at home and among his neighbors is.*

I have been the pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Lexington, nearly 22 years. My first residence when I came to this place, was joining Mr. Clay's farm, and ever since I have lived in the neighborhood, and have known this honorable gentleman, and it gives me pleasure to say, that I have never *witnessed an act*, or heard *an expression* from Mr. Clay that was not in *conformity* with the *strictest* morality; his character among the *great mass* of his neighbors, is that of a high-minded, honorable, kind, and benevolent gentleman. In a word, sir, I believe that Mr. Clay's *moral* character is as good, and far *better* than most of the *political men* with whom I have been acquainted, and I consider him more *preeminently qualified in every respect* for the Presidency of the United States at the present crisis, than any man in them. And the honest and unobtrusive desire of my heart is, that in the goo[illegible] providence of God, he m[illegible]be elected to that high [illegible] responsible office.

Yours, most respectful[illegible]

N. H. HALL.

On hand at the Old Stand.

THE Subscriber has on hand and receiving a FRESH SUPPL[illegible] of

GO[illegible]DS

I[illegible]s line, recently p[illegible] in New York and P[illegible]delphia, which [illegible] like to exchange for Ca[illegible]r Produce. [illegible] examine, 2 doors West of th[illegible]nk of C[illegible]

DANIEL JOHNSON.

F[illegible]ct. 1, 1844. 26tf

NEW CHEESE.

[illegible]BOXES NEW CHEESE, in prime order, For sale by

JNO. H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay Street, above the Post Office.

October 1, 1844. 26tf

☞ Also receiving, their Fall Supplies of Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c.

Fresh Mountain Butter.

A FEW Firkins Fresh MOUNTAIN BUTTER. Also, about 300 lbs. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, For sale by

JONES & DUNN,
Foot of Haymount.

Oct. 1, 1844. 1w

MARRIED,

In Middletown, Conn., on the 17th ult., by the Rev. Andrew L. Stone, Mr. DANIEL JOHNSON, Merchant of this place, to Miss MARY, daughter of Mr. Moses Bidwell, of the former place.

DIED,

In Hillsborough, on the 24th ultimo, EDWARD WINSLOW, aged 11 months, infant son of Samuel W. Tillinghast, Esq. of this town.

At Hallsville, Duplin county, on the 7th inst., Mr. THOMAS P. HALL, aged 51, leaving a wife and 7 children to mourn their loss.

In Pittsborough, on the 3d ult., of Pulmonary Consumption, JAMES J. HORNE, Esq., aged 46 years, leaving a wife and three children to lament their bereavement. In the death of this truly excellent man, society has sustained a loss which can never be repaired. In all the important and interesting relations of social life, he was eminently distinguished for those qualities which alone can render a man useful. Kind and affectionate as a husband and father, generous and charitable as a neighbor, and liberal and patriotic as a citizen, his worth was unanimously known and conceded. A life of the most spotless purity, embellished with the beauties and excellencies of Religion, won for him the universal esteem of those who knew him, while it scattered flowers over the rugged pathway of human existence and threw open to his entrance the gilded portals of the rest of the faithful. His sickness was protracted and painful, but he bore it with the patience and fortitude which the influence of our Holy Religion alone can furnish.

At Davidson College, on the 15th inst., Mr. JOHN BECKHAM, aged 15 years. The deceased was the son of S. Beckham, Esq., of Lancasterville, S. C., and had been about 10 days at College. He was truly a child of excellent promise, evincing on all occasions, such energy of mind, and correctness of moral principles, as gave evidence of coming life, which should be all that a parent could wish. But in a mysterious Providence he has been called away in the morning of life, leaving his affectionate parents and friends to weep his untimely death—but with the consoling reflection, that the christian example and pious instructions of his father's house had found their way to his heart, and were profitably treasured there. How needful and impressive the admonition of our Redeemer, "Be ye therefore ready also, for the Son of Man cometh at an hour when ye THINK NOT."

On the 16th instant, the Philanthropic Society called a meeting, and unanimously adopted the following Preamble and Resolutions, in testimony of their high regard for their deceased fellow member, viz:—

WHEREAS, the Almighty, in the wise dispensation of his Providence, has been pleased to afflict our Society by taking from our midst our esteemed fellow-member, JOHN BECKHAM; and we being deeply sensible of the loss our Society sustained in his death,

1. *Resolved*, That we will cherish with the fondest remembrance, the amiable qualities that adorned the character of our late worthy member.

2. *Resolved*, That as a token of our high regard for the gentlemanly deportment of our deceased fellow-member, we will wear the usual badge of mourning (crape on the left arm,) for the space of thirty days; and that we extend our invitation to the members of the Eumenean Society, to unite with us in testifying our high esteem for the memory of the deceased.

3. *Resolved*, That [illegible] and J. B. McCallum, be a Committee to write a letter of condolence to the parents of the deceased.

4. *Resolved*, That a copy of the above Resolutions be transmitted to the parents of the deceased, and that the Editors of the Temperance Advocate, Charlotte Journal, and Fayetteville Observer, be furnished with a copy of the same for publication.

J. H. HOUSTON, } *Committee.*
HECTOR McNEILL, }

[*Communicated.*

At Tuscaloosa, Ala., on the 4th ult., the Hon. THOMAS CRAWFORD, aged 60, a native of Ledell county, N. C.

THE HOUSE at the foot of the hill, now in the occupancy of Mr. A. J. Erambert, will be Rented at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, for one year, at the Town House, at 12 o'clock on Wednesday the 2d of October, instant.

S. W. TILLINGHAST, *Auctioneer.*

Oct. 1.

NOTICE.

JUST RECEIVED from New York, my Stock of FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

Embracing a general assortment of such Goods as are usually kept in a Dry Goods and Grocery Store. Those in want of such articles are invited to call and supply themselves upon as good terms as can be done elsewhere. Those who have heretofore patronized me in my line will accept my thanks for the same; those who have not, are invited to do so as soon as it suits their convenience.

P. TAYLOR.

Sept. 27, 1844. 26-3m

MOUNTAIN BUTTER.

A FEW Firkins superior MOUNTAIN BUTTER, for sale by

COOK & HODGES.

Oct. 1, 1844. 26tf

STORE FOR RENT.

THE Store occupied by W. J. Anderson, on Hay Street. Possession given immediately.

Apply to W. J. ANDERSON.

October 1, 1842. 26-2w

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC,

Sand's Sarsaparilla,
Fahnestock's Vermifuge,
Peters' Pills,
Jayne's Expectorant,
Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort,

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

October 1, 1844. 26-tf

RECTORY BOARDING SCHOOL,

HAMDEN, CONN.

THE Subscriber having been engaged in Teaching, both at the North and South, for several years past, and having been induced to open a Family Boarding School, for Boys, is prepared to receive a few pupils in addition to his present number.

A competent Assistant is associated with him, and systematic and thorough instruction will be given in all the branches of an English education, and in all studies requisite for admission to any of our Colleges, as also in the French and Italian Languages, if desired.

The nature of the School, the limited number of pupils, and their peculiar relations as *members of the same family*, will necessarily require the discipline to be strict, while it is intended that it shall be decidedly *parental*.

The location being five miles North of New Haven, and two miles East of the North Haven Depot of the Hartford and New Haven Rail Road, is at once pleasant and healthful, easy of access and retired.

The terms of admission will be $200 per annum, payable half yearly *in advance*; and this will include board, washing, mending, fuel, lights, and tuition.—Pupils can remain during vacations, without extra charge.

For further particulars apply to the Rector,

C. W. EVEREST.

Reference may be made to

Rt. Rev. Dr. Ives and Louis D. Henry, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.

Rev. Jarvis B. Buxton, C. P. Mallett, E. W. Willkings, and E. J. Hale, Esqs. Fayetteville, N. C.

L. Mallett and Joseph H. Watters, Esqs., Wilmington, N. C.

The next Session will commence on the first Monday of November next.

Hamden, Sept. 16, 1844. 26tf

☞ The Raleigh Register, Wilmington Chronicle, and Richmond Compiler, will please insert 3 times, and charge this Office.

Beckwith's Pills.

A FRESH SUPPLY just received.

E. J. HALE.

Oct. 1, 1844.

WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received in part, and expect by the next arrivals, the balance of their FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY, consisting of a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

And *other articles*, usually kept in our line, all of which we feel disposed to sell at the *very lowest* market prices.

In our Stock may be found fine and common blue, black, brown, green and mixed Cloths; Beaver and Pilot Cloths; Giraffe Cloth; Buffalo ditto; plain and fancy Cassimeres; plain black, ribbed, Lavender and mixed Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds; Negro Kerseys and Blankets; white, red, and green Flannels; Plaid Linseys; Tailor's Trimmings of different qualities; a handsome assortment of Calicoes; Printed Cashmere De'ecosse, a new article for ladies' dresses; rich figured Velvets for ditto; Crape Delains and Chusans; figured and plain Alpacas; Muslin-de-lains; Balzorines; Ginghams; Bombazines; figured Silks; black and blue-black ditto; white, bl'k and colored Cambrics; Silicias; Bishop Lawns; Plaid and Jaconet Muslins; Swiss and Book ditto; plain and figured Bobinets for caps and veils; Worsted Vestings; plain and figured Velvet ditto; black Satin Vesting; Tabby Velvets; Checks; Linen and Cotton Diapers; 6-4 and 8-4 Damask ditto; 3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 bleached and brown Shirtings and Sheetings; Drillings and Tickings; Gentlemen's and Ladies' Merino Shirts; Ipswich Shirts and Drawers; black and blue-black Crapes; Silk and Worsted Serges; Italian Sewings and Twist; Coat and Vest Bindings and Cords; Hosiery of various kinds; Irish Linens and Lawns; 6-4 and 8-4 Table Diapers; 12-4 Linen Sheeting; Hoskin, Kid, Silk and Merino Gloves and Mitts; Taylor's, Clark's, and other Spools; Plaid, Silk and fancy Shawls; Corded Skirts and Nett Caps; Pongee and other Silk Handkerchiefs; hem-stitched and other Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; green Berege; Fillet Veils; Bonnet, Cap and Taffeta Ribbons; black Silk Cravats, Stocks and Scarfs; Cotton Handkerchiefs; Buttons and Combs in great variety; brown and bleached Hollands; white and black Patent Thread; Shoe Thread; Razor Straps; Cambric and Furniture Dimity; Cotton Flannels; Turkey Yarn; Gum and other Suspenders; French Corsets; white and black Silk Hose and half Hose; Ladies' Cravats; worked Muslin Chemazetts and Collars; Lace Capes; Ladies' and Infants' Lace and Muslin Dress Caps; Plaid Cloak Linings; Foolscap and Letter Paper; Cotton Cards; Collins' Axes; Trunks and Bandboxes.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of Hats; Fur and Seal Caps; Silk, Gingham and Cotton Umbrellas; Parasols and Shades; Ladies' and Misses' Florence, Straw, Velvet and Alpine Bonnets; about 3000 pr. Shoes, well assorted; Kip and Calf Boots; with many other articles not enumerated. Purchasers will please call and examine.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

September 17, 1844. 24-3m

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING for the Fall and Winter Trade, an assortment of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

Hats, Shoes, Crockery and Hollow-Ware,

Besides a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

Pilot, Beaver, Doe Skin and Mole Hair Cloths; Cassimeres; Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Flannels; Blankets; Muslin-de-Lains; Bombazines; Alpacas; Merinos; Winter Shawls; Fancy Prints; Dimitys; Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Book Muslins, and Bishop Lawns; White and colored Cambrics; Sheetings; Irish Linens; Shirtings; White and bl'k Hose and Half Hose; Worsted, Elastic and Cotton Suspenders; Sewing, Spool and Flax Thread; Coat Trimmings, &c. &c.; which I am determined to sell low to those who will favor me with a call. (Next door to E. Fuller.)

D. McLAURIN.

October 2, 1843. 74tf

NEW HARDWARE STORE,

On Person Street, opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

THE Subscriber announces to the public in general, and to his friends and old customers in particular, that he is now opening an entire NEW

STOCK OF GOODS,

Consisting of

Hardware and Cutlery,
Saddlers' Materials,
Carriage Makers' Materials,
Carpenters' Tools,
Blacksmiths' Tools,
Paints, Oil, and Groceries.

And inasmuch as quick sales are desirable, all may calculate with perfect confidence on getting good bargains.

JAMES BAKER.

Fayetteville, April 8, 1844. 1tf

NEW SPRING GOODS

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are

French and English Lawn[illegible]
Premium Prints, (new sty[illegible]
Alpacas, black and colored[illegible]
Jaconet and Cambric Musl[illegible]
Gimps and Fringes, assort[illegible]
Fresh Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Bobinet Laces and Edging[illegible]
Black and colored Lace Veils,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Merino Cloth and Kentucky Jeans,
Drab-da-te and French Bo[illegible]
French and Irish Linen D[illegible]
3-4 to 6-4 bleached and bro[illegible] Domestics,
Carpeting and Hearth Rug[illegible]
Pennsylvania and other Je[illegible]

With many other articles, compris[illegible] assortment; all of which, being pu[illegible] by the package, will be offered che[illegible] CASH, [illegible] on the usual time to punctual cus[illegible]

March 18, 1844.

HORSES & BU[illegible]

FOR HIRE AT THE WA[illegible]

Also,

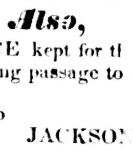
A CONVEYANCE kept for th[illegible] of persons wishing passage to [illegible] boring Towns.

For terms, apply to

JACKSO[illegible]

June 4, 1844.

Rates lower tha[illegible]



JACKSON H[illegible]

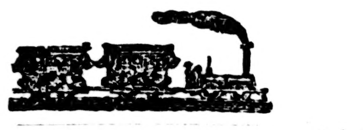
NEAR LIBERTY [illegible]

FAYETTEVILL[illegible], N. C.

JNO. [illegible]

November 3, 1843.

To Southern Travellers.



THE Proprietors of the Stage Lines from Columbia, S. C. to Raleigh, N. C., and the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company, take this method of informing the public, that they have REDUCED THE FARE for all *through Passengers* taking their route, to the following rates, to-wit:

Columbia to Gaston,		$17 00
Camden to	do,	16 00
Cheraw to	do,	12 00
Fayetteville to	do,	6 00

Intermediate points, South of Fayetteville, in the same proportion.

The above rates are considerably less than by any other route, and the same expedition is afforded.

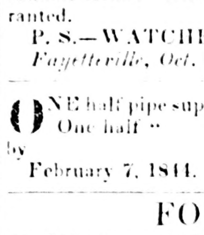
Passengers leaving any of the above mentioned points, and taking this route, arrive at the Junction, eighteen miles North of Weldon, before those by any other line.

☞ Travellers are particularly cautioned against believing the slanderous reports circulated by interested persons against the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road. Having undergone extensive repairs, and great improvements in its machinery and Coaches within the last year, it is passed over with as much ease and safety as any road in the country.

Persons desirous of taking the Portsmouth and Bay route to Baltimore, can do so by taking the Stage line at Sledge's, (near Gaston,) and passing over to Weldon, a distance of twelve miles, where they will connect with the Trains on the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road. ☞ No additional charge is made for the Stage route, as Passengers are taken from Sledge's to Baltimore at the same price as from Weldon.

B. L. McLAUCHLIN, Stage Proprietor.
E. P. GUION, ditto.
W. HOLLISTER, Sup't R. & G. R. R. Co.

August 20, 1844. 21-3m



Edwin Glover,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

(At the old Stand of C. C. Smith.)

CONTINUES to Repair Watches and Jewelry, in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted.

P. S.—WATCHES and JEWELRY for sale.

Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1843. 74tf

ONE half pipe superior 4th proof French Brandy,
One half " " Holland Gin,—at retail, by
D. McLAURIN.

February 7, 1844. 92-tf

FOR SALE,

LONDON PORTER.
Fine old Port WINE.
Fine Hyson and Black TEA.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Sept. 17, 1844. 24tf

Travellers Going North,

BY the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, are cautioned against representations calculated to induce them to leave the regular Line at Sledge's, (near Gaston,) and take the Stage to Weldon and Portsmouth Rail Road. By keeping on to Gaston, they can procure tickets from there to Baltimore, at the same rate as from Sledge's to Baltimore; and in addition, have a choice of three lines:

1. The Mail Line daily, through Petersburg, Richmond, Fredericksburg and Washington, to Baltimore—the fare by which is $9 00
2. By the Petersburg and City Point Rail Roads and James River Steamboats, *via* Norfolk, on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, from Gaston, 9 00
3. By the Petersburg and City Point Rail Roads and Steamboats, direct to Baltimore, on Tuesdays and Fridays, from Gaston, 8 00

For all of which Lines, the Agent at Gaston will issue Tickets through, and give all further information about them.

N. B. The Rail Roads on this Route have been lately rebuilt with heavy iron.

Office Greenville R. R. Co.
August 27, 1844. 22-1m

Medical College of the State of South Carolina.

THE REGULAR COURSE OF LECTURES in this Institution will be resumed on the second Monday in November.

Anatomy, by J. E. HOLBROOK, M. D.
Surgery, by E. GEDDINGS, M. D.
Institutes and Practice of Medicine, by S. H. DICKSON, M. D.
Physiology, by JAMES MOULTRIE, M. D.
Materia Medica, by HENRY R. FROST, M. D.
Obstetrics, by THOS. G. PRIOLEAU, M. D.
Chemistry, by C. U. SHEPARD, M. D.

The School for Practical Anatomy will be under the charge of Drs. HOLBROOK and OGIER.

Clinical Instruction at the Marine Hospital and Alms House.

HENRY R. FROST, *Dean.*

N. B.—Specimens in Natural History and of the Minerals of the State will be gladly received.

August 15, 1844. 21-6w

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, August 15, 1843. 40-tf

[illegible]

NEW [illegible]

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

THE Subscribers would inform the public generally [illegible] that they are now receiving their

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

From the North, to-wit: Nutria, Brush, Cassimere, Silk and Sporting HATS, all of the latest styles. Also, a large assortment of Leghorn, Manilla, Sea Grass, [illegible] HATS.

ALSO,

A good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

The public are invited to call and examine before [illegible] themselves, [illegible] we are determined to [illegible] low for CASH, [illegible] Southwest corner [illegible] Market Square. [illegible] we return [illegible] thanks for the [illegible] favors received [illegible] and hope [illegible] continuance of the same.

[illegible]OMSON [illegible]

$25 REWA[illegible]

RANAWAY from the Subscriber [illegible] part of March last, a negro [illegible] KY, about thirty years of age, about five [illegible] or eight inches high, tolerably black, and will [illegible] about 150 pounds. He has a scar on the back of one of his hands. I purchased the said boy from Haynes Richardson, formerly of Person county [illegible] suppose he is lurking about the neighborhood where he was raised. I will give the above reward for the confinement of the said Negro so that I can get him again. Any communication respecting him will be thankfully received, to be addressed to me at Dobson's Store, Richmond county, N. C.

H. B. [illegible]

July 5, 1844. 14tf

PHŒNIX STOCK FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, anxious to close his business in Fayetteville as soon as possible, offers for sale his STOCK in the PHŒNIX FACTORY, situated in the Town of Fayetteville. Persons wishing to purchase, will apply to W. J. Anderson, if I am absent.

H. W. BEATTY.

July 9, 1844. 14tf

New Forwarding and Commission House.

HALL & HALL

WOULD inform the merchants of the interior that they have in connection with the general grocery business, added that of the Forwarding; and having large and commodious Ware-houses on the bank of the River, are prepared to receive and forward Goods upon such terms as will defy all competition, our charges and expenses being one-third less on the freight bills than any other house in the place.

All Goods shipped to G. W. Davis of Wilmington, for the interior, and not otherwise directed, will be found in our possession.

May 24, 1844. 8-tf

NEW GOODS.

WE have just received from New York and Philadelphia, our Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, and Groceries,

Which we will sell at the lowest market price.

PETER P. JOHNSON & CO.

April 6, 1844. 3-tf

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MR. & MRS. HARDIN, desirous of making their School fully adequate to the wants of this community, and of this section of the State, have associated with themselves Mrs. Mary P. Byrne, (a near relation of Mrs. H.,) who has had considerable experience in teaching, and will add much to the general efficiency and usefulness of the Institution. The School Room will be in the buildings occupied by Mrs. Byrne, who will be prepared, by the opening of the Winter Session, to accommodate a number of young Ladies with board. These young Ladies will be under our joint care and supervision.

It is requested that early application be made, by letter or otherwise, to the undersigned or Mrs. Byrne, for those who are intended to be entered as Boarders or day Scholars, in order that suitable preparations and accommodations may be provided in time.

The Winter Session will commence on the 15th of October and end on the last of February, with a recess during the Christmas holidays. The Spring Session will commence on the 1st March, and terminate on the 15th of July. By this arrangement it will be seen that the Sessions are made about one week less than has been customary in this place, but it has been adopted by advice, as necessary to sustain such a School here as is proposed to be established, where families who do not remain in town all the year, remove into the country by the middle of July, and do not think it safe to return before the 15th of October. Young Ladies from a distance, whose friends may not wish to take them home during the Summer vacation, will be provided with board at our respective country residences, where they can pass their time pleasantly and profitably, in a prescribed course of reading, lessons in music, &c.

TERMS.

Board and Tuition in the English branches,	$65 00 pr. Session.
French,	3 00 pr. Quarter
Music on the Piano,	8 00
Ditto on the Guitar,	5 00
Use of Piano,	1 50
Incidentals,	25

☞ *Payable Quarterly in advance.*

All letters in relation to the School will be addressed to Mrs. Mary P. Byrne, until the 20th Sept. —after that time to the Subscriber.

For information in relation to the above School, apply at the Office of C. P. Mallett, Hay Street.

W. H. HARDIN.

Fayetteville, August 10, 1844. 19-tf

JUST RECEIVED.

THE most valuable MEDICINES in the United States have just been received from the North, and are now offered, for the first time, to the citizens of this State. They consist of

The Black (or Allebasi's) SALVE, Allebasi's HEALTH PILLS, and Allebasi's POOR MAN'S PLASTERS.

The SALVE is an invention of old Doct. Kittridge of Mass. It effects more cures, and in a greater variety of cases, than any other medicine we ever knew. It is a certain cure for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Abscesses, Eruptions, Felons, Quinsy, Cuts, Punctures, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Rheumatism (Chronic or Inflammatory,) Inflammations of every description, Swellings of every kind, Dropsy, Scarlet Fever, Sore Throat, and Swelled Neck, &c. &c. In some of these complaints, *Allebasi's Health Pills* should be used. A Pamphlet, furnished by the Agents, will give full directions.

The PILLS possess many advantages over any other Pills in use, for while they are a *thorough cathartic*, mild in their operation, leaving the bowels in a strong, active and healthy condition, they possess *alterative virtues* unsurpassed by any medicine we ever knew. They collect all the impurities of the system and discharge them from the body, cleansing the very fountain of life, and renovating the whole system. They cure immediately all complaints that have their origin in the Stomach, such as Bilious and Scarlet Fevers, Cholic, Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Headache, Dizziness in the Head, Jaundice, Worms, [illegible] General Debility, Colds, Lung and [illegible] complaints, &c. &c. For testimonials, get a Pamphlet from the Agents. See directions in Pamphlet.

The PLASTERS (only 12½ cts.) are warranted [illegible]. Improvements have been made in these Plasters which supply the [illegible] all others. The immediate [illegible] and ultimate health they secure to those who use them, justify us in saying, buy *these Plasters* for all Pains and Weaknesses in the Back, Bowels, Side, Chest, Loins, Muscles, Chronic Rheumatism, Lung and Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Nervous Affections, &c. &c. For certificates and particular directions, see Pamphlet furnished by the Agents.

☞ LYMAN W. GILBERT, No. 111 Fulton street, New York, Wholesale Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. &c., is Proprietor of these Medicines. ☞ For sale by [illegible]

JNO. [illegible]
J. G. HAW[illegible]

[illegible]etteville, April 19, 1844. [illegible]

St[illegible] of North Carolina,

[illegible]CHMOND CO[illegible]

Court of [illegible] and Quart[illegible] [illegible]ons, July Term, 1844.

Jesse Dawkins *vs.* George R. [illegible]

Attachment levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this suit resides beyond the limits of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said Defendant to be and appear at Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the 3d Monday in October next, then and there to replevy and plead to issue, or final judgment will be rendered against him, and the land levied on condemned, subject to Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of July, in the 69th year of American Independence, A. D. 1844.

21 G. A. NICHOLSON, *C. C. C.*

NEW CHEAP GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE

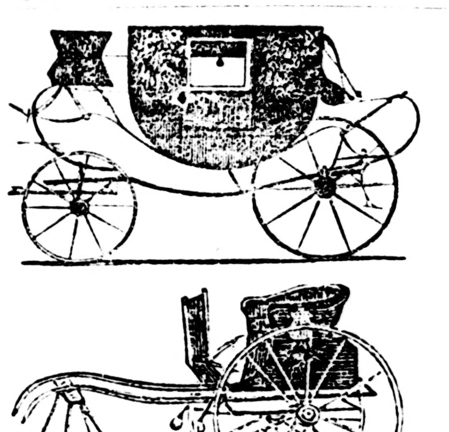
HAS received and now offers for sale at reduced rates, a new and choice assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Comprising Prints, Ginghams, Lawns, Balzorines, Muslins, Bombazines, Alpaca, Lustring, black Italian and light colored Silks, Gymps, Silk Fringe, Cotton and Thread Edgings and Laces, Cassimeres, Summer Cloths, Vesting, fine white Flannel, Bleached Shirting, Irish Linen, Black Lasting, Pantaloons Stuff, Cravats, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Sewing Silks, Spool Cotton, Patent Thread, Bed Ticking, Padding, Buckram, Canvass, Buttons, Diaper, [illegible] laps, Bear Duck, Osnaburgs, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, in all their various styles.

Also, Ladies' Umbrellas, Sun Shades, Parasols, Scotch Gingham Umbrellas, Bonnets, Hats, Shoes and Boots, Hardware, Carpenters' Locks, Files, Chisels, Augers, Lathing and Chopping Hatchets, Coopers' Axes, Drawing Knives, Hand Saws, Reap Hooks, Scythe Blades, Straw Knives, Knives and Forks, Pen and Pocket Knives, Scissors, Sheep Shears, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Rowland's Mill Saws, Wagon Screws, Whittemore's Cotton and Wool Cards, Collins' Cast Steel Axes, Bar Iron, Cast Steel, Corn Shellers, Ploughs and Plough Castings, Hollow Ware, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Kettles and Spiders, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, Spices, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Salt, Mess and prime Pork, Principe Cigars, &c.

May 8, 1844. 6tf



NEW CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the Carriage Manufacturing Business, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say COACHES, COACHEES, CHARIOTEES, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, GIGS and SULKEYS, of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for 12 months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, May 1, 1844. 5tf

☞ Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

A Valuable Medicine.

THE BEST OF PILLS.

25 IN A BOX.

DR. BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE PILLS have proved themselves an effectual assistant of nature, having cured in the United States at least one hundred thousand persons of diseases which had been pronounced incurable by medical men of the first rank and standing.

These Pills, from the peculiar properties they possess, are calculated to cure disease, whatever be its name, all having the same origin, in any person in whom is the universal "breath of life," who partakes of the "universal" "one blood," of which are made all people who dwell upon the earth, and whose disorder arises from the "universal root" of all disease, namely, impurity or imperfect circulation of the blood. Those who are suffering from a bad state of health, will do well to give them a trial.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.

July 15, 1844. 15-1Y

PETERS' PILLS.

A Public Blessing.

THESE PILLS have long been known and appreciated for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

They are particularly recommended to all those persons who are afflicted with any kind of chronic or lingering complaint, as there is no medicine before the public which has so natural and happy an effect upon the system in correcting the stomach and liver and to the formation of healthy chyle, and thereby purifying the blood.

They are acknowledged by the hundreds and thousands who are using them to be not only the most mild and pleasant in their operation, but the most perfectly innocent, safe and efficient medicine ever offered to the public. Those who once make a trial of these Pills never afterward feel willing to be without them, which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

HEADACHE—SICK AND NERVOUS.

Those who have suffered and are weary of suffering with this distressing complaint, will find Peters' Vegetable Pills a remedy at once certain and immediate in its effects. One single dose of the Pills, taken as soon as the headache is felt coming, will cure it in an hour entirely.

As a remedy in summer and bowel complaint, they display their wonderful powers to admiration, and are far superior to any thing in use for those complaints.

In Dyspepsia and Liver complaint they stand unrivalled.

Many have been cured in a few weeks after having suffered under the dreadful complaint for years.

In habitual costiveness they are decidedly superior to any Vegetable Pill ever brought before the public, and one 50 cent box will establish their surprising virtues and place them beyond the reach of doubt in the estimation of every individual.

They are invaluable in nervous and hypocondriacal affections, loss of appetitite, and all complaints to which females alone are subject.

They are mild in their action and convey almost immediate conviction of their utility from the first dose. They may be taken by persons of any age, and the feeble, the infirm, the nervous and delicate, are strengthened by their operation, because they clear the system of bad humors, quiet nervous irritability, and invariably produce sound health.

Upwards of three hundred and seventy thousand boxes of these inestimable pills have been sold within 12 months in three States alone, and more than three times the same quantity in other States.

As an anti-bilious medicine no family should be without them. A single trial of them is more satisfactory than a thousand certificates.

Price 50 cents per box with full directions.

☞ Be careful and inquire for Peters' Vegetable Pills.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. Also, Peters's Worm, Cough, and Cordial LOZENGES. *July* 15, 1844.—15tf

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NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the Store recently occupied by Mr. James Dodd, southwest corner of Market Square, facing both on Hay and Gillespie streets, where he intends opening an entire

NEW STOCK OF GOODS,

(Now on the way from Philadelphia, New York and Boston.) And can say with confidence, that he will sell as low (quality of articles considered,) as can be bought in this or any other market in the State.

DRY GOODS.

Without enumerating, his stock will be large and [illegible] Among which may be found super wool [illegible] black, and blue Cloths; invisible green and steel mixed do.; black, blue, striped and plaid Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Tweed Cloths and Kerseys; the newest styles of fashionable Vestings; fashionable Cravats and Stocks; Merinos; Alpacas; Muslin-de-Lains; Velvets; embroidered Muslins, for evening dresses; a variety of fashionable Silks; satin and velvet plaid Ribbons; Necklaces; Lawn Handkerchiefs; best Silk do.; black Silk and Merino Hose; white lamb's wool and cotton do.; in short, all sorts of Hosiery; Pins and Needles; a general and fine assortment of Prints and large winter Shawls; ladies' fine, kid, calfskin Slippers and Buskins; straw, Florence, and velvet Bonnets; silk Veils and Cravats; fancy Mitts; white, black, silk and kid Gloves; black silk Bugle do.; Bugle Buttons; crimped Cuffs and Collars; oil Silk; with a great variety of fancy articles. Also, a large assortment of HATS, some of finest quality, and most fashionable shapes.

Kip Brogans, negro Shoes and Blankets.

Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware. Also, a good assortment of fine Family Groceries.

St. Croix Sugar, best Loaf do., fine Hyson Tea, Java and other Coffees, Iron, Salt, (Sack & Alum,) Molasses, together with almost every article usually kept for sale in this market; all of which will be sold on the most accomodating terms.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Sept. 7, 1844. 23-tf

FOR SALE.

75 KEGS PURE WHITE LEAD.
25 ditto Extra Pure ditto.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

May 15, 1844. 6tf

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1843. 59-tf

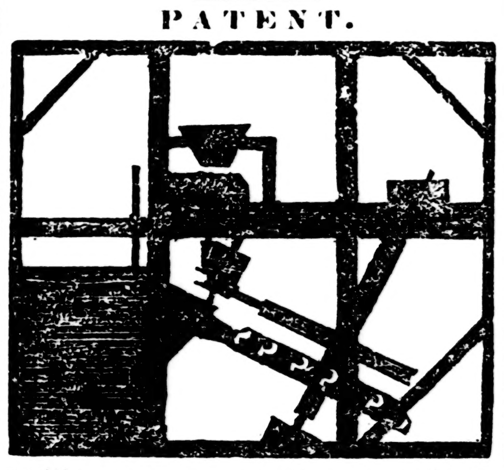
NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, to extend the limits of the Town of Fayetteville.

July 24, 1844. 16tf

The Inclined Water Wheel.

PATENT.



THIS valuable improvement in the application of water power, is now completed and in successful operation at the Cool Spring Mills in this Town. The invention was designed to save water in its operation, and thereby remedy the difficulty now existing on account of its scarcity. This wheel will perform the same labor with less than half the water required to drive the tub-wheel, and if applied in place of the flutter-wheel the saving must be still greater. The number of Mills (now in operation by these wheels) that become scarce of water in the summer, is supposed to average 80 or 90 per cent. If these Mills can be successfully operated with even half the water now required, it is obvious that the supply of water will be abundant.

The Inclined Water Wheel in its construction can be placed at any elevation to suit the condition of the pond, thereby securing a sufficient head above the wheel, which is important to all mills where the water is at any time liable to become scarce. In this particular the Inclined water wheel has a decided advantage above the Overshot, which requires a sufficient fall and constancy of water, and is also expensive in its construction: Whereas the Inclined Water Wheel can be built at much less expense—can be successfully applied to any mill or machinery that is propelled by water, and will run well in back water. This Wheel is said to rank in power with a high breast wheel, and can be geared with either cogs or bands, but the latter being considered cheaper and more durable, I have adopted them. Having obtained a Patent in December last, I have abstained from giving publicity to the invention, or offering to sell any Rights, until others, as well as myself, should become satisfied of its advantages. I am now ready to dispose of the right to use said invention by counties, districts and States—as also single rights. Millwrights, Mill owners, and the public generally are invited to call and examine the invention.

The machinery, as represented in the plate above, can be made more simple, by which one half of the expense of construction will be diminished, but the amount of water saved will be less. I shall have both modes of construction with a statement of materials for each, printed in handbills, which I design for those who wish further information on the subject.

JOHN T. GILMORE.

Fayetteville, Oct. 21, 1843 77-1y

A few bushels Red Clover Seed,

for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.

March 28, 1843. 47-tf

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1844.

Christian Shaw, Angus C. Shaw, Mary C. Shaw, Sophronia L. Shaw, James Lytch and wife Sarah, Colin McArthur and wife Harriet, and Fanny W. Shaw,

VS.

John W. Shaw, Alexander G. Shaw, Catharine McKay Shaw, Daniel A Shaw, Joseph Shaw, and Mary Elizabeth Shaw, Distributees of John M. D. Shaw, deceased.

Petition for Partition of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John W. Shaw and Alexander G. Shaw reside beyond the limits of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said non-residents to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the 3d Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Petition in this suit, or the same will be heard ex parte, and judgment pro confesso be taken as to them.

Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday in July, in the 69th year of American Independence, A. D. 1844.

21[G. A. NICHOLSON, *C. C. C.*

The Subscribers have now in Store,

3000 LBS. BACON, (Hams, Shoulders and Sides,)
500 lbs. Lard,
50 bbls. Flour,
10 ditto No. 2 Mackerel,
25 ditto Whiskey,
25 ditto Brandy,
10 doz. Bottled Porter,
20 boxes Spanish Cigars,
20 bundles Hay.

They have also on hand, a large and superior

Stock of GROCERIES,

Among which are Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Alum and Liverpool Salt, Molasses, fine and common Chewing Tobacco, Smoking ditto; and a variety of other articles. All of which they will sell low for Cash, or exchange for Country Produce.

COOK & HODGES, Hay street.

May 21, 1844. 7tf

C. LUTTERLOH,

AT the Stand formerly occupied by Williams & Lutterloh, has on hand and is now receiving, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, Hollow-ware, Hats, Bonnets, and Shoes.

Also, a great variety of

Crockery, China, Glass and Queensware,

Comprising Dinner, Tea, Coffee and Chamber Sets, together with almost every article in that line that may be called for.

The above Goods are offered low, at wholesale or retail, for Cash, Produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

Forwarding and Receiving will be attended to.

September 17, 1844. 24tf

REAL ESTATE for sale.

THE HOUSE AND LOT on Rowan Street, occupied by O. P. Stark, Esq.

Apply to SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Dec'r 26, 1843. 86tf

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

January 28, 1843. 39-1Y

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an Impure State of the Blood, or Habit of the System.

THIS medicine is constantly performing almost incredible cures of diseases arising from impurities of the blood and general system. It has arrested and cured numerous cases of scrofulous affections, diseases of the skin, rheumatic gout, diseased liver, painful enlargement of the knee, elbow, and wrist joints, chronic rheumatism, sore throat, chronic constitutional disorders, and various other diseases arising from impure secretions. In this preparation are strongly concentrated all the valuable medicinal properties of Sarsaparilla, on which its activity depends, compounded with other remedial agents, selected from the vegetable kingdom, the whole strength of which is extracted on an entirely new principle, which has cost many years of labor and much expense. The great object desired is now triumphantly accomplished, in the production of a remedy possessing a controlling power over supposed incurable diseases, heretofore unknown in the history of medicine.

The testimony of those who have been cured by its use, with their residences, has been published, from time to time, and were it desirable, a mass of the most overwhelming testimony could be brought forward, proving most conclusively its inestimable value, as an active and curative medicine in the above diseases. The afflicted, or those who may have given up in despair, and all who are interested, are invited to make a trial of this valuable medicine, or to call on those who have come forward and borne public testimony of its priceless value to them, and satisfy themselves individually of its power in arresting and curing disease, and of what it has performed for others.

Further proof of the efficacy and virtue of this valuable medicine in Rheumatism.

The following letter was addressed to our Agent at Savannah:

OGECHEE CROSS ROADS, GA.,
August 24, 1843.

Mr. G. R. Hendrickson, Savannah:

Dear Sir—Having just recovered from a most severe chronic Rheumatism, with which I have been afflicted for many years, and having used various remedies without any success, I am now induced to write you in respect to Sands' Sarsaparilla, to which valuable medicine I owe my present enjoyment of health. Despairing of ever recovering from this distressing disease, and while laboring under the most acute agony and pain, I was persuaded to try the Sarsaparilla, so highly recommended for the cure of Rheumatism. I tried one bottle, and the little benefit derived from that one induced me to give it a fair trial, which I did by sending down to you for half a dozen bottles; and am now happy to say I find myself, for the first time in twelve years, well and able to attend to my necessary duties. I send you this through a feeling of gratitude due this excellent medicine, and a sense of obligation to my fellow beings, that those similarly afflicted may be induced to try this valuable remedy, Sands' Sarsaparilla.

Yours, with great respect.

DANIEL FOX.

The following is an extract from a letter from our Agent at Bowling Green:

BOWLING GREEN, KY., April 5, 1844.

Messrs. Sands,—Gentlemen: The supply of Sarsaparilla on hand is nearly exhausted, and as there is a great demand for it, I do not wish to be out—Please forward at your earliest convenience another supply of the Sarsaparilla and Salt Rheum Remedy. There have been some cures in this vicinity which I think worthy of notice. One was the cure of a man who had been bed-ridden for two years; the other of a lady whose cure was decided by the attending physicians to be impossible. The Sarsaparilla has restored her to perfect health. Indeed, it appears it restored her when she was so far gone that her friends were looking for her speedy departure to another world.

Your friend,

J. I. YOUNGLOVE.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by

A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists,
79 Fulton street, N. Y.

☞ Sold by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C.
Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, and
T. Sandford, Wilmington.

Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the U. States. Price $1 ber bottle—Six bottles for $5.

☞ The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject, therefore ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

May 16, 1844. 7tf

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore